"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,079. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.88; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¼c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Brianza peasants are marching on Milan, armed with pitchforks, to relieve the strikers. Students from Pavia who wenet to the city armed with revolvers were fired upon, two being killed. Disturbances have taken place throughout Italy. Mr. Gladstone's condition is unchanged. A movement is on foot in Ireland to ask the President of the United States to intervene against their rulers.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Gov. Black yesterday issued orders disbanding the Thirteenth Regiment of the National Guard for disobeying orders by not going into camp at Hempstead. The men who did obey will form a separate battalion and be joined with the Twenty-second Regiment, two battalions of which are ordered to Hempstead.

Page 3.

The Immune Volunteer and Engineer bill passed the House yesterday. It confers upon the President the power to appoint officers. The Senate bill authorizing the army of invasion to issue food, supplies, and arms to the Cubans was also adopted by the House. In the Senate consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill was resumed and an amendment adopted setting aside $50,000 for the establishment of Post Offices in military camps during the war.

Page 5.

The Yarrow torpedo boat Manly has been assigned by the Navy Department for duty in the harbor patrol fleet.

Page 7.

Two Union Theological students were accepted as candidates for licensure by the New York Presbytery after a heated debate, in which the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke was attacked.

A committee from the Society of the Sons of the Revolution presented a set of colors to the crew of the new cruiser Yankee yesterday. Capt. Brownson will open his sealed orders to-day.

Justice David McAdam of the Supreme Court was the guest of honor of the Phi Delta Phi Club last night, and made a speech, in which he said that men now appointed as referees were not representatives of the bar.

The Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture voted yesterday, at a meeting which Prof. Felix Adler had addressed, to become an auxiliary of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee. They will retain the funds they raise until the committee decides whether or not they can do special work as an auxiliary.

Page 9.

Cash wheat reached $1.92. There was great excitement on 'Change, the May contract closing at $1.85½.

Page 10.

Two Italians appeared in court, one to sue the other for alleged breach of contract in the manufacture of a hand organ. Justice Lynn caused its entire répertoire to be ground out, and the warring foreigners straightway became friends.

Page 12.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday approved the budgets of the borough schools presented by the Board of Education, for a total of $11,593,202.38. The appropriations for salaries and expenses of the central body were held up on a technicality.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
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Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
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STRANDED ON SABLE ISLAND.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 9.—The steamer Newfield has arrived here from Sable Island with Capt. Thurber and crew of the ship Crofton Hall, from Dundee for New York, which was lost there April 17. The Crofton Hall was twenty-eight days out when she struck on the treacherous sand bars of Sable Island at 2:20 in the morning. A thick fog prevailed and a strong gale was blowing. The big ship leaped along at a ten-knot clip, and at the height of the gale she struck the outer bar, leaped over it and the second bar, and landed on the south side of the bar. A heavy sea was running, but in answer to signals of distress a lifeboat put out from the shore, and after much difficulty landed the ship's crew.

Capt. Thurber had on board his wife and three little children, but Mrs. Thurber pluckily remained on the ship until all the sailors had been safely landed; then she and her little ones were landed without mishap. The Crofton Hall is believed to be a total loss.

The Crofton Hall was a four-masted iron ship, hailing from Liverpool. She was a double-decker, of 2,040 tons register, 301.7 feet long by 39.1 feet breadth, and 23.6 feet depth of hold. She was built in Liverpool in April, 1883, by W. H. Potter & Son, for the Globe Shipping Company, Limited. The ship was last surveyed in San Francisco in September, 1895.

New York Merchant Dies Suddenly.

TRENTON, May 9.—D. Sackett Moore, a tobacco merchant, who resided at 17 West Fifty-third Street, New York, died suddenly of heart trouble to-day at the residence of Col. S. Meridin Dickinson of this city. Mr. Moore was here visiting his sister, Mrs. Dickinson, and was ill but a few minutes.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of low pressure lies to the north of the lakes, extending westward nearly to the Pacific. A belt of higher pressure extends from the Middle Pacific Coast across the Central Rocky Mountains and to the Lower Mississippi Valley. The pressure is relatively high on the South Atlantic Coast.

The weather is nearly clear in the Atlantic Coast districts, lower lake region, and Ohio Valley. A belt of clouds extends from the lower lake region across the Central Mississippi Valley to Texas. Northwest of this the weather is again nearly clear. During the last twenty-four hours scattered showers have fallen on the Middle Atlantic Coast, in the upper lake region, the Central Mississippi, the Arkansas, and Red River Valleys.

The temperature is higher in the Rocky Mountain districts, lower in the Southwest, and higher in the Middle Atlantic States and upper valleys.

Fair and warmer weather is indicated in the Atlantic Coast districts Tuesday, increasing cloudiness in the lower lake region, generally fair weather in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and showers in the upper lake region and the Southwest. Fair weather will continue in the Northwest districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	47	44	47
6 A. M.	47	45	47
9 A. M.	54	50	51
12 M.	62	54	56
3 P. M.	69	61	62
6 P. M.	67	52	61
9 P. M.	63	45	56
12 P. M.	62	45	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53¾
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1897	58
Corresponding date for the last 20 years	60

The maximum temperature yesterday was 6[illegible]° at 5:30 P. M.; the minimum, 42° at 12:05 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .66, and 8 P. M., .65.

One Trial Makes a Lifelong Patron.
One trip over the New York Central on one of its [illegible] trains makes a lifelong patron of [illegible]. Look at the time table. Trains lighted by Pintsch light.—Adv.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN

Ministers Understood to Have Placed Their Portfolios in the Hands of Premier Sagasta.

CABINET WILL PROBABLY BE REORGANIZED.

Increasing Influence of the Military Party the Significant Fact of the Hour.

RIOTS IN PROVINCES SPREAD.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Several Places and Will Gradually Be Extended Throughout the Country.

The crisis in Spain is becoming hourly more acute. The Ministers, it is understood, yesterday placed their portfolios in the hands of Premier Sagasta, and in all probability the Cabinet will be reorganized and include Señor Gamazo, the Liberal leader.

A most significant factor of the situation is the rapidly growing influence of the military party, which has decided that in matters affecting the army it will act solidly without regard to political affiliations or considerations.

Meanwhile famine and riot are spreading in the provinces. Martial law has been proclaimed in several more places, and will gradually be extended throughout the country. At Linares a savage battle between the people and troops, resulting in serious bloodshed, began on Sunday and at last advices was still in progress, the mob being generally victorious.

To add to the horrors of war without, and internal strife and famine, speculators, it is said, are forming corners to raise the already prohibitive prices of the necessaries of life, and industry is paralyzed.

Political agitators are seeking to turn their distracted country's trouble to the advantage of their own parties. The Republicans declare that at the first news of a new disaster the great mass of the people will rise and sweep away everything, while Carlists say they will seize the power.

Don Carlos, in the course of an interview in Brussels yesterday, declared that the Queen Regent was a mere puppet in the hands of incompetent and self-seeking Ministers, and that the events in Cuba and Manila had revealed neglected defenses, venal administration, and disorder, peculation and mendacity in every department of the public service. He characterized Sagasta as an "apostle of expediency," utterly unfit to sway the destinies of a proud and brave nation like Spain, and lauded Weyler as a soldier who would have suppressed the Cuban insurrection had he not been made the victim of political intrigue and official cowardice.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Rumor that Marshal Martinez Campos Is to be Captain General of Madrid Denied by Sagasta.

MADRID, May 9.—It was announced this afternoon that the Cabinet Ministers had placed their portfolios in the hands of Señor Sagasta, the Premier.

The Queen Regent consulted with Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, who advises a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

It is increasingly probable that this will be done, and that Señor Gamazo, the Liberal leader, will become a member of it, after the lower house has adopted the Indemnity bill.

Señor Sagasta denies the rumor that Marshal Martinez Campos will replace Lieut. Gen. Daban as Captain General of Madrid.

LONDON, May 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing on Monday, says:

"Martial law has been proclaimed in Seville and Saragossa, and will gradually be extended throughout the country. The most significant fact of the present moment is that the military party is beginning to use its undoubted strength.

To Act Independently of Politics.

"Gen. Lochambre, who has lately returned from the Philippines, convened yesterday a meeting of the military members of the Cortes, at which it was resolved to accentuate their solidarity on all questions directly or indirectly connected with the army, such action to be wholly irrespective and independent of politics.

"At future meetings they will invite the co-operation of naval members of the Cortes, considering that there is a community of interests between the two branches of the service. This new development foreshadows a serious factor which any future Ministry will be compelled to consider."

The Biarritz correspondent of The Daily Mail, dilating upon Spain's internal troubles, says:

"But for the necessity of getting the war credits voted in the Cortes, Señor Sagasta would have decreed the suspension of the Constitutional guarantees, thus placing the whole country under military jurisdiction. The difficulties for the poor people are worse than those of the Government. The latter, by various expedients, can raise money; the former are unable to obtain either food or employment. The wages of the laborers are too small to buy sufficient food for themselves and their families. In the mining regions of Estra Madura and other places the miners are nearly famished.

Speculators Take Advantage.

"Meanwhile speculators make corners to raise the price of food, and industry is paralyzed. In the Balearic Islands thousands of workmen are living upon alms. Catalonia, though the richest region in Spain, has suffered most deeply from the loss of the Cuban market. The Catalonian manufacturers recently tried to place their goods in the Philippine Islands. They were beginning to succeed, and their exports to Manila and Iloilo were increasing rapidly. This promising condition of things has been blighted by the war. To the Catalonian manufacturers there remains foreign markets only in Morocco and the South American republics, and commercial relations with these are not yet fully developed.

"The warehouses are filled up to the ceiling with goods which will have to remain there till the war is over, and thousands of workmen, famished with hunger, will easily become the prey of political agitators and complicate the social and political situation of the country.

"The work of the political agitator is daily becoming more manifest, as the plight of the people becomes more hopeless. The Republicans declare that the moment the telegraph announces a new disaster for the Spanish arms the great mass of the country will rise and sweep away everything. The Carlists say that if there are fresh disasters they will seize power.

War News the Key to the Situation.

"Therefore the key to the situation is war news. The Carlists are well organized. The Republicans are divided by differences of programmes and the rivalries of their leading men. That portion which is capable of active practical work has endeavored to get the support of at least part of the army, without which they know they can hardly expect to succeed. So far they have not succeeded in forming an alliance with the military, who, they say, have imposed such conditions that the negotiations have had to be broken off.

"They put much faith in Weyler, but he is simply waiting for his own chance, and will venture nothing unless absolutely assured of success. The report that Weyler has arrived at an understanding with Marshal Campos is untrue. They are not even on speaking terms. The nation, as a whole, is, however, indifferent to the struggles of parties, for it trusts none of them."

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PROVINCES

MADRID, May 9.—The situation in the provinces is becoming more alarming every hour. Riots have now broken out at Cadiz and Alicante, and the troubles are expected to spread to parts of the country which have hitherto been quiet. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Provinces of Albacete, Catalonia, and Jaen.

There is a serious uprising at Linares, twenty-three miles from Jaen, the capital of the province of that name. It began yesterday, when the mob assembled in front of the Town Hall, and, finding the doors locked, tore out the windows, swarmed into the building, and threw everything movable into the streets. The Civil Guards intervened, and a desperate struggle followed in the passages of the building. The rioters were finally driven out by the Civil Guards, who frequently fired into the mob. Some of the rioters procured guns and returned the fire.

Later the mob made another attack on the Town Hall and drove out the Civil Guards. The rioters were well supplied with ammunition, and kept up a galling fire, while shouts of "Down with the taxes!" were raised on all sides.

After forcing an entrance into the Town Hall, the people pillaged the building, and then captured the residence of the tax collector by assault. They demolished everything in sight, stole 2,100 pesetas and a box of jewels, and attempted to set fire to the house.

Twelve men were killed and fifty wounded. The bodies of the killed and the wounded persons were allowed to lie in the streets, the fusillade from the Town Hall being so incessant that it was impossible to rescue the wounded.

The last reports received announced that the fighting was continuing and that, profiting by the confusion, merchants and others were introducing quantities of goods into the town without paying the duties. As only sixty Civil Guards are stationed at Linares, the local forces are not considered strong enough to cope with the disturbers, and reinforcements of troops have been asked for.

At Martos, nine miles from Jaen, men, women, and children have been parading the streets, crying "Death to the thieves!"

Serious disorders have occurred at Brenes, near Seville, at which place the village priest has been stoned to death.

SAGASTA BLAMES AMERICA.

LONDON, May 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post has had a long interview with Señor Sagasta, the Premier, in the course of which the Spanish statesman said:

"The sad events at Manila have saddened all Spaniards, but have not made them lose heart. We can say with confidence of this disaster that nothing has occurred to wound our pride. Much has been said regarding the causes of the catastrophe; but all discussion has been beside the question. The truth is, we were too few and were overwhelmed by the great superiority of the enemy's forces, and by the fortunes of war, which, unhappily, went against us.

"In the present juncture there is no time to lose. It is useless to debate. We must reserve all our strength and all our energy for to-morrow. Our first duty is to unite in order to vanquish and to uphold the honor of Spain. It is necessary, to secure that end, for the Government to have the support of all, without considerations of party and exclusively on patriotic grounds. Parliament, too, must grant the Government the resources required.

"Now this is precisely what grieves me. I believed that the first cannon shot fired by the United States against our troops would be a signal for the union and the fraternity of all Spaniards, as all are equally affected by the assault of the United States. I was mistaken. Certain Parliamentary groups are in disagreement with the Government, and have the pretension to make conditions in return for their support. They thus paralyze our efforts and diminish the strength which is indispensable to the Government.

"The situation is very simple and unfortunately cannot be concealed. Spain is desolated and ruined by internal troubles. The United States has coveted Cuba for a long time; first, because it is an excellent strategic point; second, so as to be masters of the interoceanic trade. To attain their object they have literally hesitated at nothing. They knew the state of our finances and took advantage of it to attack us, after having assisted the Cuban insurrection with a view of completing our ruin, and with a cut-and-dried plan, declaring war as soon as they considered our exhausttion sufficiently advanced.

"Now that the struggle has begun, the Americans continue the same tactics. Instead of openly making war, they encourage in every way the troubles in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and if they could they would stir up an insurrection in the Peninsula. The future is in the hands of God. None can foresee it."

DON CARLOS SPEAKS.

BRUSSELS, May 9.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, in the course of a long interview to-day, said:

"When I left Venice about the middle of April I had in contemplation a desperate and unquestionably hazardous enterprise, unlikely perhaps to further my own dynastic interests, but sure to force the hand of the cowardly officials who are shrinking from the responsibility of upholding vi et armis the integrity of the Spanish dominions. The declaration of war made me pause. I found myself imperatively constrained to await events.

"Up to the present these have proved disastrous. The incidents in Cuba and Manila have revealed neglected defenses, venal administration, a prevalent substitution of personal for national interests, corruption fostered by party government, generously voted millions diverted from the fulfillment of their patriotic purpose to the pockets of fraudulent contractors, and dishonest State employes and disorder, peculation, and mendacity in every department of the public service.

The Queen Regent a Puppet.

"The Queen Regent has been a mere puppet in the hands of incompetent and self-seeking Ministers, blindly [illegible] their puling solicitations to European powers, and even the Pope, for mediation between aggressor and aggressed. She has proved herself a fond mother, but a feeble Queen.

"This is what Spaniards, in the extremity of their peril, resent, and they justly blame her for appealing to the people to sustain the Alfonsist dynasty instead of the national honor. Being a foreigner, she failed to understand the Spanish character, and sounded the wrong note. She should have exhorted the Spaniards to rally round Spain and not round Alfonso. It was not her only son, but the country of her adoption which should have been, at least ostensibly, her first consideration.

"As for intervention on our behalf by the powers, implored by her at the instance of her weak-kneed advisers, had it been provided for in previous treaties or confidential ententes, there is no true Spanish patriot who would not have welcomed it with fervent joy; but to solicit it with humiliating entreaty at the eleventh hour was manifestly incompatible with our national point d'honneur.

Confidence in Army and Navy.

"Whatever popularity Dona Christina may have enjoyed by virtue of her domestic and constitutional merits was inevitably scattered to the winds when she lent herself to a proceeding whereby the nation felt itself degraded. I have the fullest confidence in the valor and patriotism of the Spanish Army and Navy. The people, too, will bear with stoical and dignified equanimity whatever sacrifices and privations are imposed upon them. They will never grudge supplies to their fighting brethren, even if they have to tighten their belts to the last hole.

"It is their Ministers whom I distrust and condemn. Señor Sagasta is not so culpable as Señor Moret; but he is an old man, of failing power. He is the apostle of expediency, and, as such, utterly unfit to sway the destinies of a proud, brave, and self-respecting nation. As for Weyler, he is a typical caballero Español. He is purely a soldier, not in the least a politician.

"It is my firm conviction that he adopted the proper policy for putting down the Cuban insurrection, and would have suppressed it effectually, perhaps ere now, had he not been prematurely withdrawn from command, the victim of political intrigue and official cowardice. He was the terror of the American emissaries, rebel spies, and of foreign sympathizers with treason and anarchy."

SPAIN PROVISIONING FORTS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 9.—The Spaniards are trying to provision the forts of Eastern Cuba before the blockade begins. To-day shipping merchants here received cable requests from Santiago and Manzanillo for cargoes of food.

It is represented that there is time yet to market large quantities of provisions. Two schooners have been chartered here, and one has been chartered at Montego Bay.

New Cable for the Spanish.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Since the war began, the Spanish Government has been cut off from its former means of cable communication with Capt. Gen. Blanco and the Cuban authorities by way of the cable to the United States and through Key West. But it develops that a new link of cable, connecting Halifax with Bermuda, permits Madrid and Havana to keep in communication without touching American soil and without a circuitous route around the globe. The British Government had already connected Bermuda with Jamaica, and the latter is connected by a cable with Cuba. Now that Halifax is connected with Bermuda, a Madrid cablegram goes via London, Halifax, Bermuda, Jamaica, and Havana, thus skirting the United States and avoiding an inspection by United States censors.

After the War
of competition, the best pianos prove to be KRELL pianos. [illegible]

WILL FIGHT FOR MANILA

Orders Sent to Governor General Augusti to Resist an Attack to the Death.

SPANIARDS THERE ARROGANT

Not Likely to Surrender the City Until It Is Blown to Pieces, It Is Said—Effect of Dewey's Victory on British Parliament.

MADRID, May 9.—Orders have been sent to Governor General Augusti to resist to the death an attack on Manila.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, and Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, are organizing reinforcements for the Philippines.

An impressive mass was held this morning in the Church of St. Joseph for the repose of the souls of those slain at Cavite. The church was filled with sailors in uniform.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hongkong says a communication from Manila asserts that the Spaniards are still arrogant, and not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces. A telegraph operator has gone with the McCulloch to see what can be done with the cable.

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary representative says:

"The full truth about the success of America in the Philippines has produced a curious effect in the House of Commons. It is as if a new world-portent had appeared, a new force upsetting all previous calculations as to the equilibrium of nations. Members who were most enthusiastic about the American cause see that new developments are ahead.

"The few Spanish sympathizers, on the other hand, are appalled at the evidence of Spain's incompetence, while proud of the valor displayed by individual Spaniards. Others dwell upon the emergence of a new naval power whose friendship will be vital to us in the face of European hostility. It is a critical moment."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The British in Manila have forwarded a petition through the British Consul to Vice Admiral Seymour (Commander in Chief on the China Station) for further naval assistance, and it is anticipated that additional vessels will be sent there on Wednesday. The British Consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt that the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

"There is a desire here to advocate the British acquisition of the Philippines, thus completing the chain of British possessions from the Straits Settlements by Borneo to this colony. It is felt here that the occupation of the Philippines by any other European power would be most dangerous to British interests."

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Evidences of the preparations being made for carrying troops to the Philippines were apparent at the War Department to-day. The officials had before them a list of between fifteen and twenty large vessels whose home port is on the Pacific Coast, and were making preparations looking to their charter as transports. Their aggregate capacity is more than ample for the purposes of the Government. Should all be secured the War Department will be able to send cavalry troops to the Philippines in case this is deemed desirable.

The assignment of one battalion of infantry, two batteries of light artillery, and one troop of cavalry—Utah's apportionment of troops for the National defense—is taken to indicate that some of them will be sent to Manila.

Possible Composition of the Force.

If the original programme is adhered to the volunteers to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey will include the following, with the possible exception of the artillery and the riflemen:

Two regiments of infantry and two batteries of heavy artillery from California, one regiment of infantry from Oregon, one from Washington, and one battalion of infantry and Senator Shoup's troops of riflemen from Idaho. In addition to these troops the department will, it is said, avail itself of the four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, now on their way from Vancouver Barracks to San Francisco, and portions of the Fourth Cavalry and Third Artillery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Within this week 5,000 men will be quartered at the Presidio in this city awaiting transportation to Manila. Every day troops from Oregon, Washington, Utah, and Idaho will be pouring in, and the work of mustering in the militia will continue. The State and Federal authorities here are working night and day to have all in readiness when the transports are at the wharves. Gen. B. C. Merriam is expected here hourly from Vancouver.

Praise for California.

Word came from Washington late last night that all branches of the service would be represented in the first shipment of troops to the Philippines, and that California had earned the warm commendation of the Secretary of War for its admirable celerity in mustering in its quota and for the character of the men that composed it. No effort is being spared to get into the ranks of the army and navy every company in California.

Adjt. Gen. Barrett has sent to Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal Corps at Washington, information that 100 men of California's Signal Corps stand fully equipped and qualified to go to the front immediately. The Naval Militia is extremely anxious to be assigned to duty.

The Merchants' Exchange reports the steamship City of Peking, from Hongkong and Yokohama, as passing in at 5:30. Other vessels expected here during the next forty-eight hours, that could be used as transports for men, horses, munitions of war, and coal, are the Australia, Mariposa, Ohio, City of Puebla, Leelanaw, City of Sydney, Progresso, Washienaw, and Williamette.

Of these the Ohio and Leelanaw were brought out here from the East for the St. Michael trade, and it would not take long to fit them out to carry a large number of troops. The Progreso carries 3,000 tons, the Washienaw 4,000 tons, and the Willamette 2,400 tons of coal. They are now on their way here, heavily laden. The big Australian colliers Burman and Tinia are now on their way from Nanaimo, B. C., with about 10,000 tons of coal between them, so they would fill up the American steamers Progreso, Washienaw, and Willamette in short order.

LONG'S WAR ORDERS TO DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It has been known for some time to a few people in Administration circles and at the Navy Department that the orders sent to Admiral Dewey under which he acted in the attack upon Manila were remarkable for terseness, conciseness, and comprehensiveness. Efforts to secure the text of the order have been unavailing up to to-day, when the President referred to it in his message sent to Congress by him relative to thanks to Dewey. This made it proper to be published as part of the record under which Congress was to proceed.

The order was a model one in every respect, but in none, in the minds of naval men and strategists, more than in the absolute liberty it conferred upon Dewey to proceed after his own fashion in accomplishing the task that the department had set for him. Here is the text of the order:

"Washington, April 24, 1898.

"Dewey, Hongkong, China:

"War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to Philippine Islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy them. Use utmost endeavors. LONG."

It may be noted that this message was sent the day before the approval by the President.

REWARDS FOR THE VICTORS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Rear Admiral Dewey and his men will not have been fully rewarded for their victory at Manila when they receive the thanks of the Congress and the medals ordered to be struck for them. Under the law they have become entitled to a rich bounty. Unless the numerical importance of the fleet of Admiral Montojo has been overestimated, its losses overstated, the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron will be entitled to share among them, when the time arrives for a distribution, something like $185,000 bounty money.

Section 4,635 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which is just as good as it was the day it was made law in 1864, provides: "A bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of $100, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and of $200 if of equal or superior force, to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money; and when the actual number of men on board any such vessel cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, it shall be estimated according to the complement allowed to vessels of its class in the navy of the United States; and there shall be paid as bounty to the captors of any vessel of war captured from an enemy, which they may be instructed to destroy, or which is immediately destroyed for the public interest, but not in consequence of injuries received in action, $50 for every person who shall be on board at the time of such capture."

Montojo Helped Swell the Sum.

According to the reports from Manila, the Spanish fleet consisted of ten or eleven cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo boats, with crews amounting in all to not less than 1,800 men. Rear Admiral Dewey destroyed some of these vessels, and perhaps all, of them, but if he did not then a number were destroyed by the enemy to prevent them from falling into the hands of the United States. Admiral Montojo was unconsciously increasing the bounty fund with every vessel he sank, and Spain will undoubtedly have to pay for those losses in making up the indemnity at the close of the war. It is immaterial, for the purpose of this account, to determine who shall pay the ultimate cost. Under the law the officers and men of the United States vessels will get their bounty. So far as can be ascertained, the number of men on the Spanish ships was as follows:

Cruiser Reina Maria Cristina, officers and men, 370; cruiser Castilla, officers and men, 300; cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa, officers and men, 173; cruiser Don Juan de Austria, officers and men, 173; cruiser Velasco, officers and men, 173; gunboat Isla de Luzon, officers and men, 150; gunboat Isla

Continued on Page 2.

PUERTO RICO WAITING

Expectation at San Juan that the City Will Be Attacked by Sampson's Fleet.

VESSELS "HOVERING IN THE OFFING."

Governor General Telegraphs to Madrid that He Hears Our Ships Are Approaching.

Navy Department Makes No Disclosures as to the Whereabouts of the Fleet or Its Plans.

MADRID, May 9, (4 P. M.)—A cable dispatch has been received here from the Captain General of Puerto Rico saying that three suspicious looking vessels are hovering in the offing. He adds that he has confidential information to the effect that the United States fleet is approaching Puerto Rico.

Another dispatch from Puerto Rico says a "good fighting spirit" prevails there, thanks to the munitions brought by the cruiser Alfonso XIII. and the strong fortifications.

SAMPSON'S PLAN CONCEALED.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Impregnable reticence is still maintained at the Navy Department concerning the instructions given and the news expected from Admiral Sampson's fleet. The only information imparted to the public during the day was of a negative nature, to the effect that no news had been received from the West Indian battleship squadron, and that, so far as the department was informed, there had been no engagement of any kind. The superficial indications are that this statement is strictly true. The unofficial comments of naval officials and the absence of anything like nervousness or uneasiness on the part of those who know what the plans of the Strategic Board are dispose of any supposition that the squadron, which, when heard from last, was bound apparently for Puerto Rico, is in the slightest danger. That Admiral Sampson's task is one which he is fully equipped to accomplish unaided is indicated by the confident attitude of the naval strategists who planned his movements as well as by the fact that neither flying squadron nor any portion of it was sent to reinforce his fleet. It is reasoned that had the Naval Board been looking for the Spanish Cape Verde fleet to appear in Puerto Rican waters a combination of Sampson's and Schley's squadrons would have been sent against it.

Spain's Fleet May Not Appear.

The impression is strengthened from this and kindred surmises that there really is no expectation on the part of the authorities of the navy that Admiral Sampson will have the good luck to engage the enemy's flying squadron. The belief which has become general in the past few days that the Cape Verde fleet is headed for Puerto Rico is based, it is pointed out, solely on the failure to hear anything from it on the other side. It would not surprise many of those charged with authority in the Navy Department to learn any day that that fleet is lying quietly at the Canary Islands or to hear of its appearance at Cadiz.

The news of the arrival to-day at Bahia, Brazil, of the battleship Oregon has served to confirm the theory that a portion at least of Admiral Sampson's mission is the protection of the Oregon. It is not doubted that orders were communicated to Capt. Clark at Bahia, which will enable him to govern his movements after leaving that port so as probably to avoid the Spanish cruisers if they are endeavoring to cut him off, and to effect a junction with Sampson's squadron at some point agreed on. Such an arrangement, it is argued, would give Admiral Sampson ample time to descend on San Juan de Puerto Rico and destroy the fortifications there, so as to make it useless to the Spaniards as a naval base.

The success with which the Spanish naval authorities have concealed the movements of their ships has aroused the unconcealed admiration of Secretary Long and his associates. With a view to effecting similar safeguards in his own department, the Secretary has issued the following order, which was bulletined throughout the various bureaus to-day:

"In accordance with the recommendation of the Naval War Board, all officers and employes of the Navy Department are hereby forbidden to furnish information as to matters pertaining to or bearing upon the conduct of the war to any person or persons not connected with the department or to any newspaper or other publication unless authorized to do so by the department."

Honors Voted to Admiral Dewey.

Many members of both houses of Congress who to-day voted honors to Rear Admiral Dewey expect to have the opportunity before many days to repeat their action in behalf of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson. They do not know definitely how the Key West fleet is to win the honors that are to be equal to those which Rear Admiral Dewey has earned, but they have learned that Sampson has been permitted to do something great, and there is abundant confidence that he is the man to cope with all the difficulties that may be encountered. The official silence that has been enforced at the Navy Department forbids the slightest communication about movements contemplated. This course is adopted to prevent the spies and official agents of Spain in and near the United [illegible] from possessing any advantage of early information concerning Sampson's movements.

The plans of the department are believed by those who have made them to be complete, and unless interfered with by quick and strong action, they must be successful. Enough is learned, in spite of compelled official reticence, to make it plain that Rear Admiral Sampson's work is being pushed without dependence upon the plans for the occupation in Cuba of a base for army operations. The idea is not yet quite abandoned that some of the troops to be transported by steamer may go to San Juan de Puerto Rico, to hold the defenses of that city if the fleet shall reduce the fortifications. Puerto Rico is doomed to capture, now or later on, and the day of its doom is not to be long deferred. The destruction of the Spanish fleet will hasten it, as it will render much easier the expulsion of the Spanish forces.

Now that Capt. Mahan is a member of the Strategy Board the influence of his theory of quick work and constant striking at the enemy to bring about peace will receive a new impulse, and will assure a campaign of unremitting activity. Under the impulse of a theory of activity it will not be for long that Commodore Schley's squadron will lie idle at Hampton Roads. It possesses the power of inflicting great injury to the enemy, and it will be exerted as soon as the way of doing it is made perfectly clear. Doubts about the position of the Spanish fleet remain to be cleared up. It is certain that if it has been in midocean since it was last heard from it must soon reach port, or be found in a helpless condition. It is no longer regarded with alarm.

FIGHTING AT SEA REPORTED.

Word of Three Separate Engagements Reaches Key West, but No Details Are Given.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 9—10:20 P. M.—Three separate reports of engagements of United States warships reached here to-night, but thus far details are wanting. One rumor is that the cruiser Montgomery has captured two prizes off Cape Haitien, after a sharp battle with two Spanish gunboats, and put into St. Nicholas slightly damaged.

Another says that the tug Osceola of the mosquito fleet was fired upon near Havana, and the third is that three Spanish gunboats fired upon the United States torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, but were repulsed by the Winslow after one had been disabled.

The Vicksburg to-night brought in a fishing smack, the Fernandito, taken off Havana. Both ships are lying out, and owing to the regulations no details can be ascertained.

The Spanish schooner Severito was captured by the Gunboat Dolphin while trying to make her way into Havana Harbor early this morning.

The Norwegian steamer Bratsberg, with cattle, attempted the blockade, but was held up with a blank shot and turned back here.

PORT MAHON EXPECTS ATTACK.

MADRID, May 9.—Port Mahon, the capital of the Island of Minorca, (Balearic Islands,) is being prepared for a possible attack upon the part of a United States squadron.

The Spanish War Department has reinforced the garrison there considerably.

It is said that torpedoes are being planted in all the ports, and the artillery on the Mola has been prepared for service.

THE OREGON REACHES BAHIA.

BAHIA, Brazil, May 9.—The United States battleship Oregon arrived here at 9:40 this morning. It is said she is now acting under secret instructions from Washington.

SPANISH WARSHIP SIGHTED.

BOSTON, May 9.—Capt. Roberts of the Warren Line steamship Roman, now in this port, reports that at noon last Friday, when seventy miles southeast from Sable Island, a Spanish torpedo boat was sighted. She was sharp and low at both ends, with two funnels close together. She had no masts and showed no flag. She was steaming at the rate of 12 knots an hour in the same direction as the Roman. She continued her course for about half an hour after she was first sighted and was apparently gaining slightly on the Roman, when a thick fog, accompanied with rain, set in, and the torpedo boat was lost to view.

MAYFLOWER TAKES A PRIZE.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 9.—The Spanish fishing smack Santiago Apostal was captured by the gunboat Mayflower off Havana yesterday, and brought in by a prize crew this afternoon. She was bound from Yucatan for Havana with a cargo of fish and a crew of ten men. She was rounded up with one blank shot.

This was the only incident of the day, which was largely devoted to the circulation of alarming rumors of the sinking of American ships off the Cuban coast. Up to nightfall nothing approaching definite intelligence of the blockading fleet had reached here. The story flourishing at that hour was of heavy firing heard off Havana. This was brought in by small boats, and was as much in need of verification as the others.

Naval men here, however, incline to the belief that the Spanish batteries on the north coast will seize every chance to fire on the American ships, and would not be surprised to hear at any moment of a battle at or off Havana. Intelligence of Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron was also eagerly looked for. It is believed that it has already reached its destination and that news of an engagement should soon arrive.

The Montgomery Scouting.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 9.—It is reported that the United States cruiser Montgomery is off the Mole St. Nicolas, apparently watching the Windward Passage between Haiti and Cuba.

Spanish Merchantman Chased.

[illegible], May 9—8:30 P. M.—Governor [illegible] of Puerto Rico cables the Government that a Spanish merchant steamer was pursued by an American armed transatlantic liner, but escaped with the aid of Spanish men-of-war.

Spain Hears of Another Victory.

MADRID, May 9—9 P. M.—An official dispatch from Havana asserts that an American cruiser and a large torpedo boat attempted to force the Cardenas Channel and opened fire on the Spanish gunboats Antonio Lopez, Ligera, and Alerta.

After a half hour's engagement the American warships, the dispatch says, were "forced to retreat."

SPANISH FLEET NEAR LISBON.

LISBON, May 9.—The newspapers of this city say that a Spanish fleet, consisting of nine vessels, passed Cape Espichel, twenty-[illegible] miles south by west of this port, at about 2:30 P. M. yesterday. The war vessels were steering a southerly course.

THE 13TH IS DISBANDED

Brooklyn Regiment Passes Out of Existence by Order of Gov. Black.

THE 22D TAKES ITS PLACE

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Says the 13th Is Dissolved for Disobedience of Orders—Men Who Obeyed to Remain in Service.

In accordance with orders issued at Albany by Gov. Black, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, who was at his city headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, announced the dissolution of the Thirteenth Regiment of the National Guard and called out the Twenty-second Regiment to take its place in the service of the United States.

The orders further direct that a new battalion be formed as speedily as possible of the remnant of the Thirteenth Regiment now at Hempstead, and that this battalion be united with two battalions of the Twenty-second to form a full regiment. Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second was directed to take with him to Hempstead only eight companies.

The order disbanding the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn caused much comment of a varied character among militiamen. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, in explaining this order, said that the Governor did not wish the impression to go abroad that the Thirteenth Regiment was disbanded because of the refusal of its members to volunteer for the war.

"The regiment was disbanded simply for disobedience of orders," said the Adjutant General. "Special order No. 72 from State Headquarters directed that certain regiments of the New York State National Guard be at the Flatbush Avenue Station of the Long Island Railroad at 10 o'clock A. M. on May 2, prepared to go into camp at Hempstead. Nothing was said in this order about going to Cuba or about the Spanish war. The troops were merely ordered to assemble at a certain place for the specified purpose of going into camp. The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn was one of the regiments to which this order was sent. Only a small proportion of its members obeyed the order. The Colonel of the regiment was present, consequently no blame can be laid at his door. The fault was with the individual members, and inasmuch as not enough members of the Thirteenth responded to the Governor's orders to form a regiment, he has disbanded the organization.

The Men Who Obeyed.

"In order, however, that the members of the Thirteenth Regiment who did obey orders should not suffer in standing from the failure of the majority to respond to the call, the Governor has directed that a new battalion be formed of the Thirteenth remnant at Camp Black, and this battalion will be combined with the two battalions of the Twenty-second, thus making a complete regiment. A full battalion consists of four companies, of eighty-one men each, or 324 men. There are enough members of the old Thirteenth at Hempstead, I believe, to form a battalion."

The Governor also directed the Adjutant General to notify that part of the Thirteenth which obeyed orders and remained in camp that it will be used as a nucleus, when it returns home, to recruit a regiment to take the place of the old Thirteenth, and that the new regiment will be known as the Thirteenth.

The orders issued by Gov. Black are as follows:

General Headquarters, State of New York,
Adjutant General's Office,
Albany, N. Y., May 7, 1898.

Special Orders No. 81: I. The officers and enlisted men of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, this day on duty at the camp at Hempstead Plains, are hereby detached from their regiment and placed under the command of Major George D. Russell, who is authorized to form them into four companies, and recruit these companies to the maximum of eighty-one enlisted men; they will be attached to the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, and form one of the battalions of that regiment. Upon the discharge of this battalion from United States service it will be detached from the Twenty-second Regiment, with a view to the reorganization of the Thirteenth Regiment.

II. Paragraph III., Special orders No. 72, dated May 1, 1898, directing the commanding officer of the Thirteenth Regiment to proceed with his command to the camp at Hempstead having been disobeyed, the regiment, except the part thereof this day on duty at that camp, is hereby disbanded, the officers not on duty as above are rendered supernumeraries and the enlisted men will be discharged by reason of such disbandment.

Brig. Gen. James McAleer, commanding Second Brigade, is charged with the execution of the foregoing.

III. The Chief of Ordnance will receive from Col. W. L. Watson all State and other public property in the possession of the officers and enlisted men ordered to be rendered supernumerary or discharged in Paragraph II. of this order, and procure an inventory of such property in the possession of the officers and enlisted men detached by Paragraph I. of this order from the Thirteenth Regiment, so that accounts may be properly settled.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
C. WHITNEY TILLINGHAST, Second,
Adjutant General.

Col. Watson Notified.

Col. William L. Watson, commander of the disbanded regiment, was notified of the order over the telephone by Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade of the National Guard. Another order was issued late last night by Gen. McLeer, directing Col Watson to prepare an inventory of all the effects which are to be turned over, and also a roster of the regiment, so that proper discharges may be made out for officers and men. By the terms of this order, the regiment is to assemble at the armory on Friday, when the discharges will be formally given to each member. This ceremony completed, the Thirteenth Regiment will have passed out of existence.

The Thirteenth Regiment was organized on July 5, 1847, with Abel Smith as Colonel, Edward Beers, Lieutenant Colonel, and John H. Gans, Major. One company of the regiment was organized as long ago as 1827, when it was known as the Brooklyn Light Guard. At the time the regiment was organized all the companies had different uniforms, and one company wore the dress of the old Continentals. In 1858 the gray uniform was adopted, and the regiment made its first parade in its new dress at the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable in that year. The first armory was at Henry and Cranberry Streets.

Has Served Many Times.

In 1854 the regiment was called out several times to quell the "Angel Gabriel riots." In 1861, when rebel sympathizers menaced property in the navy yard, the Thirteenth was called out to guard it. When President Lincoln issued his first call for troops the Thirteenth unanimously tendered its services, and started for the front on April 23, 1861. It was first assigned to maintain order at Baltimore. On its return, Col. Smith retired and was succeeded by Col. R. B. Clark, and on May 2, 1862, the regiment again responded to a call. It served under McClellan. It offered its services for the third time in June, 1863, and under Col. John B. Woodward, went to Pennsylvania to repel Lee's invasion. It was recalled in July to put down the draft riots in New York City.

Since the war the regiment has been called out five times to repress riots—in 1871, during the Orange riots; in 1877, the railroad strike; in 1892, the Buffalo strike; in 1892, at Fire Island, and in 1895, during the trolley strike in Brooklyn.

The commanders of the regiment from 1847 to 1898 were the following: Abel Smith, 1847; Robert B. Clark, 1862; John B. Woodward, 1863; James Jourdan, 1866; Thomas S. Dakin, 1866; Frederick A. Mason, 1869; James Jourdan, 1872; Philip H. Briggs, 1876; David E. Austen, 1877; A. C. Barnes, 1884; Edward Fackner, 1887; David E. Austen, 1888, and William L. Watson. Henry Ward Beecher and T. De Witt Talmage have held the post Chaplain, which is now filled by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends. One company, G, is known as the Beecher Company, and Col. Watson was formerly its commander.

BROOKLYN PEOPLE PROTEST.

Prominent Men Sign a Petition Asking the Governor to Rescind His Order—Gen. McLeer's Surprise.

The news of the disbandment of the Thirteenth Regiment created the biggest kind of a sensation in Brooklyn. When Gen. McLeer was stopped on his way into his office at Brigade Headquarters and told of the Governor's action, he declared: "I don't believe it. I don't think he would disband the regiment until he had made careful investigation, no matter who [illegible] it." The General then went to headquarters and found the order awaiting him. He was dumbfounded.

When asked if he had any comment to make, he replied: "None. I am shocked and need time to steady myself. I certainly expected nothing of this kind. I thought that a court of inquiry might be ordered and that on its report some action might be taken; but I did not look for this."

Col. Watson, when asked what he had to say, replied: "The regiment did not disobey orders. I was ordered to take the regiment to Hempstead. I interpreted this, from orders that had gone before and orders that came afterward, to mean that so much of the regiment as was willing to volunteer should go, and a superior officer told me that this interpretation was correct.

"My entire command would have gone to Hempstead, but I thought it would be saddling the State with unnecessary expense to take those who did not wish to volunteer. The Adjutant General ordered me to furnish a roster of all the officers and men who staid at home, who were to form the nucleus of the regiment which was to take the place of the organization during its absence. It did not look as if the State authorities expected everybody to go to camp and volunteer. The regiment has been treated with great injustice, and if the Governor knew the true state of affairs I believe he would rescind the order."

Although the Adjutant General is quoted as saying that the Colonel was not to blame and that the fault lay with the individual members of the regiment who disobeyed orders, some of the officers and men of the regiment are inclined to lay the blame on Col. Watson. They say that the men did not disobey orders; that Col. Watson told them not to go unless they wished to volunteer, and that the fault was therefore his. The sentiment toward the Adjutant General is very bitter.

A Petition Circulated.

As soon as the news was received a movement was set on foot to save the Thirteenth. A petition was put in circulation, addressed to the Governor, almost as soon as the order was made known, and no trouble was found in getting signatures. Among those who signed were Felix Campbell, President of the People's Trust Company; Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Hamilton Trust Company; ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company; George N. White, President of the Mechanics' Bank; O. M. Denton, President of the Kings County Bank; Sidney V. Lowell, B. H. Huntington, President of the Dime Savings Bank; Edward Johnson, Secretary of the People's Trust Company; ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, Charles T. Young, President of the National City Bank, and J. L. Marcellus, Secretary of the Dime Savings Bank. The petition reads as follows:

Your Excellency, Frank S. Black, the Governor of the State of New York:

The undersigned residents of Kings County, in the City and State of New York, respectfully petition you and ask you to revoke the order just now made public disbanding the Thirteenth Regiment of the State Militia, being the National Guard of the State of New York. We are deeply attached to this our regiment. Long years of association have endeared it to us more than words can tell. We are proud of its record, which is part of our history; yes, of our life. We feel, we have always felt, that its services are necessary for the protection of our lives and property, for the maintenance of order and the security of the State. It is one of the most valuable institutions of the county and the Commonwealth, both as regards cherished sentiments and financial worth. We have no more valuable asset.

We are not soldiers and bow with deference to your judgment on military law, and if our regiment has offended we humbly beg of you its pardon. Kings County will stand its surety that you will never regret so doing. As citizens and taxpayers we pray of you not to destroy our child.

Dated May 9, 1898.

Sentiment in the Guard.

The sentiment among National Guardsmen generally seemed favorable to the Thirteenth. Ex-Col. Harry Michell of the Fourteenth said he regarded the action taken as a great injustice, and that if Col. Watson had made a mistake, that was no reason why the regiment should be disbanded.

Major Edward M. Grout, Judge Advocate General on Gen. McLeer's staff, said that as the officers and men had not been dishonorably discharged, they could re-enter the service, and he saw no reason why they could not re-enlist in the new Thirteenth. The disbandment of the regiment left the officers on the supernumerary list, which was a semi-retirement, and left Col. Watson still amenable to court-martial for disobedience.

Another singular performance was reported at the armory of the Thirteenth yesterday. Ten members of the regiment appeared at the armory preparatory to going to Hempstead Plains to join Major Russell, and were promptly made prisoners by order of Armorer McNevin. These men, Charles G. Cox, Edward George Carr, F. Le Fere, W. H. Angell, E. Scheidecker, and Louis Whiting of Company A; C. Haslam of Company B, and St. Clair Smith, W. H. Robinson, and E. R. Schauer of Company D, were among those who marched back from Camp Black with Col. Watson. On thinking it over, they repented their action, and decided to return to camp and volunteer, joining Major Russell and the fragment of the Thirteenth which is still at camp.

The Men's Explanation.

According to their story, when they returned from Camp Black, Col. Watson assured them that if they would come back with him they could return on Monday if they felt so inclined. They went to the armory, accordingly, in uniform and prepared to leave for Camp Black. As soon as they reached the armory they were made prisoners.

"We want to redeem ourselves," one of them excitedly said, "by preparing to go back to Hempstead Plains, and as soon as we get inside the armory the doors are locked and we are told that we cannot go out."

Armorer McNevin's assistant explained that he had received orders not to allow any private to leave the armory in uniform unless accompanied by a commissioned officer. The main entrance to the building in Sumner Avenue was locked, the side door guarded by an employe, and the cellar entrance in Jefferson Avenue protected by a sentinel. The prisoners were angry and disgusted, and were trying by telephone to get an officer to come and get them out.

Lionel E. Brown, formerly a Lieutenant in Company G, learned of their plight during the afternoon and sent them a basket of sandwiches. Late in the afternoon the prisoners were released by order of the Armorer.

Gen. McLeer's Declaration.

Concerning a statement that an injunction would be taken out restraining Gen. McLeer from following out the order from Albany disbanding the regiment, Gen. McLeer declared:

"Under the State military code the Governor clearly has the right to disband, reorganize, or reappoint any regiment into battalions that he may see fit within his jurisdiction, provided such action is for the betterment of the service. No court injunction can stop him.

"Some time within ten days the privates of the regiment, as well as the officers affected by the order, will have to turn over to the State all personal equipment [illegible]

[illegible] regiments, battalions, squadrons, troops, batteries, companies, and signal corps so as to conform to any organization, system of drill or instruction now or hereafter adopted for the army of the United States, and for that purpose the number of officers and non-commissioned officers of any grade in regiments, battalions, squadrons, troops, batteries, companies, and signal corps may be increased at his discretion."

Later in the day Gen. McLeer made this statement to the newspaper men: "I have nothing further to impart to you just now except to say that I have notified Col. Watson of the Governor's action by telephone. He will be formally notified as soon as my instructions, which are being prepared, are ready. To-morrow I expect to have good news for you."

The officers who escaped humiliation at the Governor's hands by remaining in camp are Major George D. Russell, First Lieuts. S. F. Fahnestock and F. C. Murphy, Second Lieuts. G. H. Kemp and C. C. Davis, Capt. W. A. Turpin, and Assistant Surgeon Arthur A. Jarrett.

DEPARTURE OF THE 22D.

First Battalion of Col. Bartlett's Command Leaves Within Six Hours After Receiving Orders.

With cheerful faces, eager steps, and colors flying, a large proportion of the members of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Franklin Bartlett commanding, hastened to Hempstead on hurry orders yesterday afternoon. It was well along in the forenoon when Col. Bartlett received word from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast that Gov. Black desired him to take two full battalions of his regiment to Camp Black, at Hempstead, immediately, to replace the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. By means of the telephone, telegraph, and special messengers the regimental field and staff officers were quickly informed of the Governor's order, and about 11 o'clock A. M. Adjt. H. H. Treadwell sent out from the armory an order to all the Captains in the regiment to assemble their companies at 3 P. M. prepared for active duty.

The celerity with which this summons was circulated among the 890 members of the Twenty-second Regiment showed the remarkable discipline of the organization. Soon after 1 o'clock the members of the regiment began hurrying into the armory, and by 3 o'clock more than 400 men had responded. Col. Bartlett reached the armory early in the afternoon, and most of his field officers joined him speedily. Lieut. Col. William V. King, although unable, as he explained some days ago, to leave his business under existing circumstances, was on hand in uniform, prepared to go with the regiment to the Long Island Railway station or to Camp Black, if need be, where he said that he should report for duty and ask to be excused. Major George F. Demarest was unable to be present, and Capt. Frank M. Anderson of Company D and William B. Smith of Company F were also obliged to send word that they could not arrange to leave their business. All of the other regimental and company officers reported for duty.

Many Women Visitors.

While the members of the regiment were donning their uniforms and preparing their packs the spacious armory rapidly filled with relatives and friends of the soldier boys, most of the visitors being women. News of the prospective departure of the Twenty-second having spread throughout the neighborhood, crowds began assembling in the adjacent streets about 2 o'clock, and within an hour the Boulevard in that vicinity was almost impassable.

It was 3:45 P. M. when the first call for assembly was sounded by the regimental buglers. There were at that time about 450 men in uniform on the floor of the armory, and nearly every man was provided with full equipment, including gun, haversack, ponchon, blanket, canteen, and tin cup. Each man put a change of underclothing and such toilet articles as he might need in his haversack. A supply of fine red blankets reached the armory from the State arsenal about noon, and these were distributed among the men as far as they would go. The men who could not get red blankets took their old gray ones. Much amusement was afforded the feminine contingent by the awkward efforts of some of the more nervous militiamen to fold the bulky blankets into compact form over the tops of their packs.

Regimental Quartermaster William E. Carey was busy for several hours directing the loading and transportation of the articles that are indispensable in camp. Everything required had been thought of and placed in convenient position for quick removal three weeks ago, consequently the Quartermaster's work was prosecuted without confusion. He had the forethought to take with him ample rations for one day.

At 4 o'clock it became apparent to Col. Bartlett that he would not be able to take two full battalions at once, in consequence of the inability of many of his men to leave their business occupations on such short notice as had been given them. His detailed reports of the company formations on the floor indicated that there were 457 members of the regiment, including the officers, ready to go, and he gave the command to prepare to move. He issued another order, however, for the remaining members of the regiment up to the 648 necessary to make the two full battalions to be in readiness to go to Hempstead the first thing this morning.

Major N. B. Thurston of the Twenty-second, who has been assigned to special duty at Camp Black since its formation, returned to this city yesterday to help get his regiment together and accompany it back to the camp. He will return this morning and take the second battalion to Hempstead.

The Regiment's Officers.

Following are the names of the field, staff, and company officers who will be with the regiment in camp:

Col. Franklin Bartlett, Major N. B. Thurston, Regimental Adjt. Stephen F. Hart, Battalion Adjts. H. H. Treadwell and Robert J. Daly, Regimental Quartermaster William F. Carey, Battalion Quartermasters Fred C. Ringer and Henry S. Sternberger, Surgeon Bennett S. Beach, Assistant Surgeons George A. Tuttle and Harry E. Stafford, Inspector of Rifle Practice Clement F. Kross, Chaplain the Rev. William N. Dunnell, Quartermaster Sergeants John J. Dunn, William A. Mahon, and William A. Callaghan; Commissary Sergt. Edward J. Rice, Ordnance Sergt. Emil M. Bunsman, Regimental Hospital Steward Frederick T. Dall, Battalion Hospital Stewards Charles E. MacDonald and J. Horton Uhle, Color Bearers Albert Wilkinson and Marcus Slasenger-Moss.

Company A—Capt. Daniel J. Murphy, First Lieut. Arthur W. Rider, Second Lieut. Walter Burns Porter. Company B—Capt. R. O. Haubold, First Lieut. Louis Alfred Hamilton. Company C—Capt. John G. R. Lilliendahl, First Lieut. Charles Harrison, Second Lieut. W. S. Conroy. Company E—Capt. Matthew M. Miles, First Lieut. Bloomfield Usher, Second Lieut. William A. Kenny. Company G—Capt. Edwin W. Dayton, First Lieut. Louis F. Buck, Second Lieut. Nestell B. Doubleday. Company H—Capt. Frank Isherwood, First Lieut. Henry G. Romaine. Company I—Capt. Walter B. Hotchkin, First Lieut. Frank J. Stott, Second Lieut. Albert H. Dyett. Company K—Capt. John Nelson Borland, First Lieut. Benjamin S. Hart, Second Lieut. Wilbur F. Barber.

The inability of Capt. Anderson of Company D and Capt. Smith of Company F to go with the regiment did not cause the inconvenience that it might have done had the full regiment been ordered out. But only eight of the ten companies were needed, and there were eight company commanders ready to go. Such members of companies [illegible]

The March to the Ferry.

At 4:20 o'clock the signal to "fall in" was given, and immediately the battalion, headed by the full regimental band, [illegible] Victor Herbert, which struck up "The Girl I Left Behind Me," as the column moved down the Boulevard. Enthusiastic cheers greeted the [illegible] thousand friends [illegible] for several [illegible] the Boulevard to Fifty-seventh Street, thence to Fifth Avenue, down Fifth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, and to the Long Island City ferry.

Large numbers of people watched the marching militia with proud looks and enthusiastic feelings, and the encouraging cheers were almost continuous. The windows of the various Fifth Avenue clubs which were passed were hastily opened in order that the inmates of the clubhouses might add their cheers to the rest. The Waldorf-Astoria windows also were filled with men and women eager to view the departing troops, and it was here that Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast saw them pass. As he was in civilian's dress, the Twenty-second Regiment men did not recognize him, however. The regimental band returned to the armory after escorting the battalion to the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street.

One of the privates who went was George Dewey, a cousin of Rear Admiral Dewey.

Major Thurston and nearly all the boys of the Second Battalion, to the number of 238, were at the armory last night making preparations to leave for Camp Black, on Hempstead Plains, at 8 o'clock this morning. The men seemed in high spirits at the receipt of the order to march, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Many of their friends were at the armory to say good bye, evidently fearing that the opportunity may be denied them in the excitement incident to departure this morning. Major Thurston was not too busy to say that he was more than pleased to go to camp. He said it would give the boys of the Twenty-second a chance to prove how groundless were many rumors concerning their organization.

THE ARRIVAL AT HEMPSTEAD.

Much Enthusiasm Greets the Twenty-second Regiment Boys at Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 9.—There was intense enthusiasm here when the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment arrived at Camp Black this evening shortly after 7 o'clock. Headed by Col. Franklin Bartlett, the organization marched in columns of four from the station to the grounds which were to have been occupied by the Thirteenth Regiment. The men walked with heads erect, the regimental banner and United States flag floating gayly over them, through files of men assembled on either side within the regimental lines. They were greeted with cheers that rang down the lines to the furthest tents.

At the train they were met by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt and his staff, who escorted them to their allotted places, where shortly after their arrival they began putting up their tents. To make room for them the Thirteenth Battalion, as the remnant of the Thirteenth Regiment is called, moved further back, where it will remain until merged in the Twenty-second Regiment.

One of the men who marched out of camp with the Thirteenth returned to-day, without uniform or equipment, and lodged an emphatic protest against the treatment which he alleges had been accorded him by his former Captain. He is George Z. Smith of 1,104 De Kalb Avenue, and a member of the Thirteenth of several years' standing. He says that this morning he went to the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, where he met Capt. Anderson, the commander of his former company. He announced his intention of rejoining his comrades at camp, and requested that his equipment be furnished him. He was in full uniform at the time.

Capt. Anderson, he alleges, abruptly refused his request, and further told him that if he went down to camp in his uniform he would be court-martialed. Smith thereupon went home, took off his uniform, took it back to the armory, and proceeded to camp in civilian dress. He will receive a new outfit as soon as possible, unless some arrangements can be made whereby he can obtain his own from the armory.

COMMAND CHANGES AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 9.—Gen. Wade will take command of the forces here to-morrow morning. Gen. Shafter, who has commanded ever since he arrived, will turn over his command to Gen. Wade, and there will be a complete change in the head officers' staffs to the temporary confusion of affairs here. The change is brought about by operation of law, and not by act of the Secretary of War or the President.

Gen. Shafter was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General a few days before Gen. Wade, and thus ranked and commanded him when both were stationed here. Now all is changed. Since both were made Major Generals on the same day, the law provides that the officer longest in the service shall have seniority. As Gen. Wade has served longer, he outranks Gen. Shafter whenever the two are stationed at the same post. This has demoralized the staffs, as it necessitates a tremendous change in nearly every department.

Gen. Wade and staff now become the centre of attraction and their headquarters the seat of power. It is pretty generally surmised by officers here, however, that as Gen. Shafter was sent here for the special purpose of organizing, he will resume command just as soon as the War Department fully realizes the import of such a change as the law has blindly brought about.

No one questions the ability of Gen. Wade, but they say that it would be hazardous to make a change almost in the face of the enemy. It is suggested that Gen. Wade will be sent to take command of another division of the regular army, and probably will go to Chickamauga.

LIEUT. ROWAN AT NASSAU, N. P.

NASSAU, N. P., May 9.—First Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan of the Nineteenth Infantry, the agent of the United States War Department who has been on a visit to Cuba, arrived here to-day after accomplishing his mission. He has seen the Cuban leaders, and incidentally he saw Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet steering in an easterly direction.

Lieut. Rowan left Cuba on May 1 in an open boat.

Gen. Collazo and Col. Hernandez have also arrived here from Cuba. They left Bayamo on May 3, which Gen. Calixto Garcia had entered on April 29, after the town had been evacuated by the Spanish troops. Gen. Garcia, it appears, also holds the River Cauto to Embarcadero.

The party passed Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet at daylight on Friday off Manatee.

Nassau, where Lieut. Rowan and the Cuban officers landed, is the capital of the Bahamas, and is situated on New Providence Island.

CHARLESTON, West Va., May 9.—Col. John M. Rowan received a telegram from an officer in the War Department this evening stating that his son, Lieut. Rowan, has landed safe in British territory. From other letters and telegrams received by Col. Rowan, he learns that his son has accomplished the difficult mission for which he was detailed by the War Department, to go upon the Island of Cuba and communicate with the General of the insurgent army and arrange for the assistance and co-operation of the insurgents in the capture of the island, and that he is now on the Island of Nassau.

The St. Paul at Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, May 9.—The St. Paul came in at 6:30 o'clock and dropped anchor near the squadron. Capt. Sigsbee, who is in command, paid his respects to Commodore Schley.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:05 A. M.—201 Grand Street; Eagle Buckle Company; damage, $10,000.
4 A. M.—309 East Eighty-third Street; Henry Gortman; damage, $500.
8:25 A. M.—111 Grand Street; Bernard Alamaram; damage slight.
9:25 A. M.—105 Henry Street; Samuel Charles; damage, $50.
10:35 A. M.—87 Mulberry Street; D. Marono; damage, $150.
10:40 A. M.—65 West Ninety-eighth Street; Mary Hogan; damage, $50.
1 P. M.—1,563 Lexington Avenue; William O'Keefe; damage, $100.
2:05 P. M.—2 Jefferson Street; John Deagarmer; damage slight.
3:55 P. M.—327 East Seventy-ninth Street; Morris Peitz; damage, $50.
4:15 P. M.—Madison Square Garden; American Novelty Company; damage slight.
8:45 P. M.—2,255 Second Avenue; William Schmidt; damage slight.
9:45 P. M.—2,307 Webster Avenue; Henry D. Purroy; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., May 9.—Over one hundred cottages at Scandaga Park, a popular Summer resort eighteen miles north of here, were destroyed at midnight by fire, which was probably of incendiary origin. The losses amount to over $30,000, about two-thirds insured.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., May 9.—The Elms Hotel, which had 500 rooms, is in ruins as the result of a fire which started in the engine room. There were 100 guests, some of whom barely escaped in their night clothes only. The hotel cost $200,000 to construct; insurance, $40,000.

WILL FIGHT FOR MANILA

Continued from Page 1.

de Cuba, officers and men, 180; gunboat General Lezo, officers and men, 97; gunboat El Cano, officers and men, 118; auxiliary cruiser Isla de Mindanao, officers and men, 150; total, 1,872.

Dewey Will Get $9,300.

At $100 for each man of the Spanish naval force the amount to be divided among the American sailors will be $187,200. It may be a little more or less, but not much either way, unless the Spanish ships were greatly overcrowded or undermanned. The vessels of the United States were, if anything, undermanned, as the Navy Department was not permitted, before the fleet was made up, to increase enlistments and fill up all the complements. The numbers will be under rather than over the following figures: Cruiser Olympia, officers and men, 415; cruiser Baltimore, officers and men, 386; cruiser Boston, officers and men, 285; cruiser Raleigh, officers and men, 222; gunboat Concord, officers and men, 193; gunboat Petrel, officers and men, 182; gunboat McCulloch, officers and men, 100. Total, 1,783.

The $187,200 will be distributed to the fleet under Section 4631 of the Revised Statutes, relating to prize money. Admiral Dewey, under that statute, will get one-twentieth of the whole amount of bounty awarded to his command. That will give him $9,300. It may be a little more or less, but this will be about the sum won by him on that hot Sunday in Manila Bay. If he has a Fleet Captain, or what passes for one, he will have a share of something like $1,800. There will be left to be distributed to the vessels of the fleet, according to their pay rolls, about $175,000. This will go to seven ships, and in about the following shares: Olympia, $45,000; Baltimore, $40,000; Boston, $25,000; Raleigh, $22,000; Concord, $20,000; Petrel, $12,000; McCulloch, $9,000.

About Fifty Dollars for Each Seaman.

To the commander of each single vessel there will go one-tenth of the amount assigned to be distributed to that vessel. Assuming that the calculations made about the number of men on the Spanish ships is approximately correct, the commanders of the ships will get amounts, respectively, as follows: Capt. C. V. Gridley, Olympia, $4,500; Capt. N. M. Dyer, Baltimore, $4,000; Capt. Frank Wildes, Boston, $2,500; Capt. J. B. Coghland, Raleigh, $2,200; Commander Asa Walker, Concord, $2,000; Commander E. P. Wood, Petrel, $1,200; Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon McCulloch, $900.

After the amounts mentioned have been deducted, the residue will be distributed to the lesser officers and seamen of the ships in proportion to their rates of pay in the service on the day of the engagement in which the bounty was won. The amount to each seaman will not be great. It is believed that it will be in the neighborhood of $50. There was a story at the Navy Department to-day about Capts. Lamberton and Wildes that may become subject of later controversy when the bounty is to be paid. Capt. Wildes had been detached from the Boston and ordered home. Capt. Lamberton was ordered to relieve him. Capt. Wildes, knowing that his ship was about to participate in an undertaking, declined to surrender the command at once, and Capt. Lamberton, in order to take part in the expedition to Manila, was appointed by Rear Admiral Dewey as his Flag Captain or Lieutenant. As such officer he will be able to share the bounty, but his share will not be so large as that of Capt. Wildes, or as it would have been if he had taken the Boston before the engagement with the Spanish fleet.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE POPE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In view of the various conflicting stories which have been published during the past two weeks by the newspapers of this country and of England, purporting to give the attitude of Leo XIII. regarding the war existing between the United States and Spain, and which have asserted various intentions of the Pope to interest himself in behalf of one or other of the conflicting nations, the Apostolic Delegate gives to the American public the following cablegram just received from the Vatican, with the hope that it may put all on their guard against giving credence to any of the rumors which have been or may hereafter be published concerning the position or tendency of the Pope and the Catholic Church:

"Mrg. Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate, Washington:

"Some journals, especially English, are diffusing insinuations with regard to the Holy See in the present Spanish-American conflict as though the Holy See were taking the part of one or the other of the conflicting parties. It is superfluous to deny such foolish talk, the perfectly proper attitude which the Holy See has maintained and will maintain toward the two nations being known to all; the Holy See has no other desire than that for peace. You will make such use of this as you deem opportune. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA."

Union League Honors Dewey.

In honor of the victory at the Philippine Islands, the Fifth Avenue front of the Union League Clubhouse, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, appeared yesterday adorned with an elaborate display of bunting. In the evening the front seemed a sheet of colored lights, and the display drew the attention of persons for several blocks around. Unbeknown to the members, the House and Executive Committees planned the display, which was completed yesterday afternoon. Large shields of flags were fastened above the windows of the Fifth Avenue front, and each stack was topped with an American eagle in gilt. From roof to ground dropped seven streamers of red, white, and blue bunting, over which were distributed over 600 incandescent lamps. The centre piece was an illumination in white of the single name, "Dewey," surmounted with an eagle with outstretched wings. The illumination will be continued for some time.

MR. CHARLES HACKETT DEAD.

UTICA, N. Y., May 9.—Charles Hackett, father of the late Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was found dead in his bed at his residence, at Utica, N. Y., yesterday morning. He resided with his son, William H. Hackett, and in his room there was a gas heater. The gas was partly turned on but was not lighted. It is supposed that when Mr. Hackett retired last evening, he felt the necessity of a little fire in his room and lighted the gas but turned it very low. The small flame was extinguished some time during the night and the gas continued to escape. Mr. Hackett was eighty-three years of age. He was a native of England, but had resided in this city since 1841.

BIG ARMY GOING TO CUBA

Between Fifty and Sixty Thousand Men to be Sent to the Island as Soon as Possible.

MASSING OF THE FORCE BEGUN

War Department Exerting Itself to the Utmost to Prepare for an Early Movement of the Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The War Department is adjusting itself to the new plan of campaign for the invasion of Cuba. The Administration having decided on sending there an army capable of capturing and holding the island, the problem now is to get such an army together for a prompt movement. The date of the invasion depends now on how soon the troops that will be needed can be mobilized and equipped. It no longer hinges on the rainy season or on the effectiveness or non-effectiveness of insurgent co-operation.

It is calculated that at least 50,000 men, 60,000 at the most, will make up the army of invasion. With that number of men properly equipped, Gen. Miles counts on being able to give the forces under Blanco about all they can attend to. A larger army would be unwieldy in the restricted territory in which the operations will be conducted in Cuba; a lesser force might give the Spaniards too great odds. To the massing of this force, the department is concentrating its energies.

Yesterday and to-day the wires have been kept hot in the effort to find by inquiry of various State mustering camps just how quickly volunteers could be gotten ready to move to Chickamauga. It is evident that no such haste to concentrate recruits at that Southern camp would be necessary if it were intended merely to have them go into camp for a long course of drilling and training preparatory to an invasion of Cuba at some distant period, as was planned a few weeks ago. Chickamauga is the rendezvous nearest to Port Tampa, from which the army must sail for Cuba, and the fact that "hurry" requests are going out for troops to rendezvous there evidences the intention to use these volunteers to reinforce the 18,000 regulars available for the Cuban expedition.

In the assignment of volunteer troops given out by the Adjutant General to-day thirty-seven regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and six batteries of light artillery are ordered to the Chickamauga camp. Besides these, the regiment of mounted riflemen being raised at San Antonio by Col. Leonard Wood, and the Texas infantry regiment rendezvousing there, the three regiments of infantry ordered to mobilize at New Orleans, the Alabama regiment sent to Mobile, and the Georgia regiment assigned to Tampa, will all be quickly available for moving to Cuba.

These troops will certainly go with the invading army, for the reason that their coming from the coast States and including many yellow fever immunes qualifies them for enduring the Cuban climate better than men from the North. The matter of distance will be an immaterial consideration in the mobilizing of the army, as the troops can be put through from as far North as Washington to that post in thirty-six hours.

Looking for Ships to Take Them.

For the transportation of the army to Cuba the Quartermaster's Department is searching the Atlantic Coast from end to end for ships, and is sending even to Nova Scotia. It is recognized that it will be impossible to assemble vessels at Tampa to carry 50,000 men and arms across to Cuba at one trip. "Napoleon took two years to get together transports for the army of 100,000 men with which he proposed to invade England," said an army officer to-day, "and we were expected to get together through transports for an army of 50,000 men in two weeks."

Every seagoing craft on the coast that can be secured is being pre-empted by the War Department, and the expectation is that facilities can be provided for conveying the proposed army of 50,000 men in two installments, the first to be protected by the guns of the fleet, which by that time will have returned from its Puerto Rican voyage.

It has been well known that the President's strongest opposition to the sending of volunteers to Cuba at this time was fear of the fever. He had been deeply impressed with the possibility of the scourge seizing on the raw troops and sweeping them off by the thousand. He could not endure the thought of the flower of the young manhood of the country being slaughtered in this way and was willing to resort to almost any expedient to avoid such a calamity.

Recently, however, the President has seen a new light. Some of his advisers, notably Surgeon General Sternberg, have come to the conclusion that perhaps the danger from the fever had been exaggerated. It has been shown that the fever is really to be feared only in the larger cities, and that so long as the camps are chosen with care and sanitary regulations observed the likelihood of infections is reduced to a minimum. The view of Dr. John Guiteras, the well-known yellow fever expert, that the army would be in no real danger if it avoided camping in the cities, has been presented to the President and has had influence on his decision.

AN EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 9.—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory Line boats chartered by the Government for use as a transport, will sail to Cuba before morning, loaded with arms, ammunition, and supplies furnished by the United States Government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. Two companies of United States troops from the First Regiment of Infantry, will accompany the expedition and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents. The expedition will be in charge of Capt. W. H. Dorst, Gen. Miles's aide, who has just returned from Cuba. The Gussie has on board between 6,000 and 7,000 Springfield rifles, about 200,000 rounds of ammunition, and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hard tack.

The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the point of landing, but in view of Capt. Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, Gen. Delgado, it is believed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie had mounted on her forward deck to-day a one-pounder rapid-fire gun. It is understood, however, that she will be met at some point not far from Key West by a gunboat from the blockading squadron, and escorted to the designated landing place.

The Whitney, the sister ship of the Gussie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas Saturday with two companies of the Fifth Infantry, returned to-day. It is intimated that she will follow the Gussie to Cuba as soon as the arms, ammunition, and supplies can be loaded. Before a week has passed, it is believed that the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 15,000 men, and with a base of supplies established on the coast, a vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated.

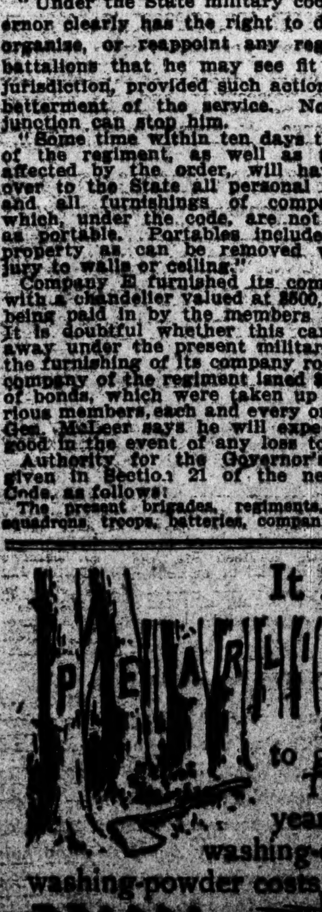
Capt. Dorst, after a long conference with Gen. Wade this evening, left on a special train at 11 P. M. for Port Tampa, going at once aboard the Gussie. Orders to sail are expected before 1 o'clock.

Large amounts of powder and projectiles for the blockading squadron are now arriving here. On Picnic Island there are twelve cars loaded with dynamite, torpedoes, powder, and other munitions, which will soon be sent to Key West, and as many more cars are on the wharf tracks. An extra heavy guard has been placed around the cars. Hundreds of carpenters are at work to-day fitting up the transports, and it is believed now that all of the boats here will be in readiness for loading by Wednesday night.

The Engineer Corps to-day were drilled to the use of the big canvas pontoons, which are a part of their equipment. In the capacious hold of the Alamo are stored enough of these pontoons to form a bridge several hundred feet in length. They will be carried with the expedition.

The artillery at Port Tampa, which has not yet been taken from the cars, will be loaded on the transports to-morrow. Preparation for this will begin to-day. It is not thought that this move indicates an earlier departure to Cuba than contemplated, but that it is done as much to make room for other troops as to put the guns in position to be sent off the moment the order comes.

The Medical Department is making stupendous preparations for the campaign under the environments of Cuba's climate. It has got together 135,000 grains of quinine put in to three-grain capsules, it has an immense amount of antiseptic cotton for surgical uses, and has fifty-four ambulances. There are other medical stores in proportion. These supplies are considered tremendously large for so small an army. It is reported here that Gen. Miles will be here Wednesday.



It has blazed the way for all sorts of washing-powders. But none of them can take the place of Pearline. If you want the best washing and cleaning that can be had, you'll have to get Pearline. This is just as true now as it was twenty years ago, when Pearline was the only washing-compound. No matter how little a poor washing-powder costs, it's more expensive than Pearline.

[illegible] Pearline

THE NATION HONORS DEWEY

Vote of Thanks Adopted by Congress on Recommendation of President McKinley.

WILL BE MADE REAR ADMIRAL

Senate Further Proposes that a Sword of Honor Be Presented to Him and Medals to His Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Manila's conqueror, Commodore Dewey, has been unanimously thanked by Congress, which has also passed a bill increasing the number of Rear Admirals from six to seven, to the end that this rank may be conferred upon him. The Senate further adopted a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to present him with a sword of honor and to distribute among his officers and men bronze medals commemorating the victory.

Adopted Without Speechmaking.

The resolution of thanks to Commodore Dewey was put through without speechmaking or urging. All parties were ready for it and willing to vote for it without even the explanation that was formally made. Indeed, even the explanation that was offered by Mr. Boutelle in the House was heard with impatience. The members were anxious to vote, and to the heroes of the battle in Asiatic waters was accorded the usual consideration of a unanimous standing vote. All politics was dropped.

The bill to permit the nomination of a Rear Admiral in excess of the list of six was not necessary, according to some readings of the law. The statute in reference to nominations for distinctive exploits says that the President may make them without regard to the fact that the grade of Rear Admiral is full, but stipulates that when he does make such nominations there shall be no promotions thereafter until the number of Rear Admirals has been reduced to six. The action of to-day permits a list of seven Rear Admirals, which the law restricted to six. This has the advantage, in the eyes of men awaiting promotion, of offering no obstacle to the course of promotion for seniority or longevity.

President McKinley's Message.

The action of Congress to-day was taken on the receipt of the following message from the President:

"To the Congress of the United States:

"On the 24th of April I directed the Secretary of the Navy to telegraph orders to Commodore George Dewey of the United States Navy, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, then lying in the port of Hongkong, to proceed forthwith to the Philippine Islands, there to commence operations and engage the assembled Spanish fleet.

"Promptly obeying that order, the United States squadron, consisting of the flagship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston, Concord, and Petrel, with the revenue cutter McCulloch, as an auxiliary dispatch boat, entered the harbor of Manila at daybreak on the 1st of May, and immediately engaged the entire Spanish fleet of eleven ships, which were under the protection of the fire of the land forts. After a stubborn fight, in which the enemy suffered great loss, these vessels were destroyed or completely disabled, and the water battery at Cavite silenced. Of our brave officers and men not one was lost, and only eight injured, and those slightly. All of our ships escaped any serious damage.

"By May 4 Commodore Dewey had taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, destroying the fortifications there and at the entrance of the bay, and paroling their garrisons. The waters of the bay are under his complete control. He has established hospitals within the American lines, where 250 of the Spanish sick and wounded are assisted and protected.

The Nation's Gratitude.

"The magnitude of this victory can hardly be measured by the ordinary standards of naval warfare. Outweighing any material advantage is the moral effect of this initial success. At this unsurpassed achievement the great heart of our Nation throbs, not with boasting or with greed of conquest, but with deep gratitude that this triumph has come in a just cause, and that by the grace of God an effective step has thus been taken toward the attainment of the wished-for peace. To those whose skill, courage, and devotion have won the fight; to the gallant commander, and the brave officers and men who aided him, our country owes an incalculable debt.

"Feeling as our people feel, and speaking in their name, I at once sent a message to Commodore Dewey, thanking him and his officers and men for their splendid achievement and overwhelming victory, and informing him that I had apointed him an Acting Rear Admiral.

"I now recommend that, following our National precedents and expressing the fervent gratitude of every patriotic heart, the thanks of Congress be given Acting Rear Admiral George Dewey of the United States Navy for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the capture of the enemy's fortifications in the Bay of Manila.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, May 9, 1898."

The response of the two houses was immediate and unanimous.

Resolutions of Thanks.

As soon as the message had been read in the Senate Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, presented the following resolution of thanks and asked immediate consideration:

"Joint Resolution Tendering the Thanks of Congress to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., and to the Officers and Men of the Squadron Under His Command.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President, made in accordance with the provisions of Section 1,108 of the Revised Statutes, the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore George Dewey, United States Navy, commander in chief of the Asiatic Station, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898.

"Section 2—That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby extended, through Commodore Dewey, to the officers and men under his command, for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.

"Section 3—Be it further resolved that the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Commodore Dewey and through him to the officers and men under his command."

"It seems to me," said Mr. Quay, (Penn.,) "that in view of the wonderful nature of the victory of Commodore Dewey the resolution might well go further. I suggest that a provision be added for the presentation of a sword to Commodore Dewey and medals to his officers and men."

"That is a very good suggestion," said Mr. Hale, "but the matter of the sword and medals can be taken care of in another resolution."

B. Altman & Co.

Direct attention to their select assortments of Gloves for Ladies, Misses and Children, in the following seasonable lines:

Glace,	Pique Glace,
Suede,	Pique Suede,
Chamois,	Mocha,
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Riding, Driving, Cycling, Golfing, Walking and Evening Gloves.

Also a large variety of Gloves for Men and Youths.

Nineteenth St. and Sixth Ave.

The resolution was then passed by a yea and nay vote, sixty Senators voting in favor of it and not one against.

Messrs. Foraker, Morgan, and Shoup, who were unavoidably detained from the Senate when the vote was taken, later announced to the Senate that they desired to be recorded as in favor of the resolution and that it would have afforded them great pleasure to vote for it.

Bill for Another Rear Admiral.

Mr. Hale then introduced the following bill:

"Section 1. That the number of Rear Admirals in the United States Navy now allowed by law be and is hereby increased from six to seven, and this act shall be construed and taken as validating and making in force and effect any promotion to said rank of Rear Admiral in the United States Navy made heretofore or hereafter and during the existing war and based on the thanks of Congress."

It was adopted without a dissenting voice. The purpose of the bill is to enable the President to nominate Commodore Dewey as a Rear Admiral.

Mr. Quay's suggestion that a sword be presented to Commodore Dewey had been anticipated, as Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) offered the following resolution:

"That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to present a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey and to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the battle of Manila Bay and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States under command of Commodore George Dewey on May 1, 1898, and that to enable the Secretary to carry out this resolution the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated."

The resolution was agreed to without debate.

Action of the House.

While the Senate was passing the resolution of thanks and bill increasing the number of Rear Admirals from six to seven, the same action was being taken in the House. As soon as the President's message had been read in the House Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, offered and asked immediate consideration of the same resolution the Senate was passing tendering the thanks of Congress, in accordance with the President's recommendation. Mr. Boutelle spoke briefly in praise of Admiral Dewey and his men, and then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Henry, (Miss.,) the vote was made a rising one, and it was unanimous.

Mr. Boutelle then immediately introduced the bill fixing the number of Rear Admirals in the navy at seven in order to provide for the promotion of Commodore Dewey.

Mr. Boutelle said the Committee on Naval Affairs presented the bill for the purpose of carrying out the spirit of the President's message and the manifest desire of the people of the entire country.

In reply to a question from Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Mr. Boutelle said the action of the committee was prompted solely by the exceptional character of the present case, the manifest warrant for creating the additional Admiralship to properly reward an officer who had brought such a superb victory to the American Navy and reflected so much credit upon the entire land.

Mr. Bailey said the case was indeed exceptional, and he would not interpose objection to a proposition so meritorious, but he merely wanted to suggest that the action about to be taken was exceptional and was in no sense indicative of a purpose to increase freely during this war additional high-salaried officers in the army and navy, and he would certainly oppose the inauguration of such purposes.

The bill was then passed unanimously.

The action of the House was reported to the Senate at 2:40 o'clock, and, it being necessary that both bodies of Congress should pass the same resolution and bill, the Senate indorsed the action of the House and the resolution and bill were sent to the President.

Senate Chaplain's Invocation.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In his invocation at the opening of the Senate's session today the Chaplain gave thanks for the signal victory achieved by Commodore Dewey's Asiatic Squadron. His prayer was: "All glory be to Thee, Almighty God, for the signal victory with which Thou has crowned our Asiatic fleet; for the shield of Thy protection which Thou didst hold before our ships, officers, and men. We beseech Thee, O Lord God of earth and heaven, to continue Thy loving regard to our soldiers and sailors—the men who are offering their lives in the service of the country. Keep them in safety, prosper them in their warfare, and bring this war to a speedy and triumphant close, that justice, equity, and humanity may be vindicated as the heart of our cause."

WHAT SHALL BE CONTRABAND.

The List Is Being Made Up by the War and Navy Departments.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The proclamation concerning goods coming under the designation of "contraband of war" is now in course of preparation. Both the War and Navy Departments are co-operating in getting up the list, and when it is completed the State Department will include it in a formal proclamation. The Navy Department has completed its list and it has gone to the War Department for such additions as that branch may suggest. It probably will reach the State Department to-morrow. It is the purpose of the officials to keep the list of contraband goods down to the narrowest limits possible, as this course is regarded as not only advantageous to the United States, but highly satisfactory to the commercial nations which may have their mercantile shipping seriously harassed by a too strict application of the contraband doctrine. So far as this Government is concerned, an extended list of contraband goods could not serve any useful purpose, and it is said that it might establish a precedent which would be quite inconvenient in the future.

Tillman Insurance Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.—The celebrated Tillman insurance case was to-day postponed until September. This case has been tried five times against the Mutual Life of New York, the New York Life, and the Connecticut Mutual. In January the New York Life paid its share of the claim and costs and gave up the fight.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Immune Volunteer and Engineer Bill Passed by the House After Opposition.

PRESIDENT TO NAME OFFICERS

Senate Bill Authorizing the Army of Invasion to Issue Food, Supplies, and Arms to the Cubans Also Adopted.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Huose to-day passed the Immune Volunteer and Engineer bill.

When the measure came up for consideration Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa,) said the bill was wanted by the President and the Secretary of War, and its immediate passage was urged because the time for the use of troops in Cuba was at hand and the utmost haste should be made to prepare the troops contemplated in the bill.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.) opposed the bill, principally because it took out of the hands of the volunteers the appointment of officers. He contended that the immunes would come from two or three Southern States and they should name their Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains and field officers. To deny them that privilege would be unfair, and would be a discrimination between the volunteers called out under the previous act and those to be called out under the proposed bill.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.) opined that the victory at Manila made it questionable whether more volunteers would be needed and he believed the President had the right under the volunteer bill to call out any number of volunteers he desired.

Mr. King (Dem., Utah,) asserted that the bill was unnecessary, that it discredited the bravery and power of the troops in doubting that 150,000 men already organized, aided by our fleet, was inadequate to subjugate the island and establish peace. "If we had landed 25,000 men on the soil of Cuba two weeks ago," he declared with vehemence, "and had taken adequate arms to the insurgents and had deployed our fleet before Havana, Havana long since would have fallen and the Stars and Stripes long ere this would have floated from Morro Castle."

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Texas,) said the bravery of the bravest men could not cope with the hidden and insidious foe, yellow fever, before which armies bowed. The organization of immunes was imperative under the conditions in Cuba.

Mr. Grow's Criticism.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,), the veteran member of the House, took occasion to criticise those members who assumed to know better how to conduct the war than the President and the Secretaries of War and Navy. He said he had seen a similar exhibition during the civil war. It might be that members of Congress thought they knew more than the officers in charge, but it did not follow that such was the case. He said many people believed it would have been folly to risk our fleet against Havana while the Spanish fleet was on the sea.

Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) approved the bill.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) said that while he preferred to have the bill amended so as to leave the naming of the officers with the volunteers, he would support it without such amendment if the latter could not be secured.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) opposed the feature of the bill which placed with the President the appointment of officers, and further opposed the bill because it was indefinite as to the determination of the question of the volunteers' immunity.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) opposed the bill and Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) argued for the naming of the officers by the troops to be appointed by the Governors of the States, in accord generally with the Volunteer bill formerly passed.

After a number of amendments intended to take from the President the appointment of the officers of the immune volunteers had been voted down, an additional section, offered by Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) was adopted. It declared specifically that the provisions relative to apportionment of volunteers to the several States under call by proclamation and to the appointment of officers as made in the recent act providing for 125,000 volunteers shall not apply to the present act. A motion to recommit offered by Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) was voted down, and the bill as amended was passed.

The House also passed the Senate bill authorizing the army while operating in Cuba to issue food and supplies to the Cubans, and to arm the Cuban people with a view to increasing their military effectiveness.

Naval Battalion Bill.

The presentation of a conference report upon the bill to organize a naval battalion in the District of Columbia, recommending that the House recede from its contention that the battalion be organized as a part of the present militia of the District and not as an additional and permanent feature, brought from Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) a brief speech upon the danger of legislating at this time touching the army and navy establishments. He said Congress was united in a determination to prosecute the war to an early and victorious end, but it should be on guard against any permanent increase in the army and navy features of the Government. He referred to recent journalistic expressions congratulating the country upon the growth of sentiment favorable to a stronger navy and army as deplorable.

Mr. Hilborn, explaining the conference report, said it had appeared that the militia complement of the District was filled, and the naval battalion could not be organized as a part of the present militia.

The report was adopted—103 to 52. Those not voting but present increased the number present to a quorum.

At 4:50 P. M. the House adjourned pending the disposition of a motion of Mr. Hilborn to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was adopted, Mr. Bailey having again raised the point of no quorum.

IN THE SENATE.

Consideration of the Post Office Appropriation Bill Resumed—$50,000 for Post Offices in Camps.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Senate today resumed its consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, Mr. Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) continuing his speech upon the pending amendment providing for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the amounts paid to the railroads for transportation of the mails. Mr. Faulkner concluded, after speaking about two hours in opposition to the Pettigrew amendment.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) then delivered a lengthy speech in favor of the amendment. Other speeches in support of the amendment were made by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) and Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver Rep., S. D.)

Mr. Quay, in charge of the bill, moved at the conclusion of the debate to lay the amendment on the table. The motion was agreed to: Yeas, 40; nays, 8.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment providing that the Government should own the railway mail cars, and that it should pay to the railroad companies only such a sum as the railroads receive for similar service.

Speaking upon the amendment, Mr. Butler declared that the railroads were now maintaining a "crowd of lobbyists" in and around the Senate, and even the President's room had been used as a lobbying place by the railroad attorneys. The amendment was defeated without division.

A committee amendment was offered by Mr. Quay appropriating $50,000 for the establishment of Post Offices in military posts and camps during the present war. The amendment was adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. Butler providing for the punishment of railroad companies in case of their refusal to carry mails on their fastest trains if directed to do so by the Postmaster General was agreed to.

Mr. Butler then offered an amendment eliminating from that section of the bill which provides for an investigation of the question as to whether excessive prices are being paid to railroads for carrying the mails the clause which extends the investigation to all sources of revenue and expenditures of the postal service.

Pending action upon the amendment Mr. Quay secured unanimous consent that a final vote on the bill and amendment be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

FOR ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

A Concurrent Resolution Introduced to Adjourn June 6 Until July 19.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative Dockery of Missouri, a minority member of the House Committee on Appropriations, has introduced a concurrent resolution declaring that when the two houses adjourn on Monday, June 6, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, July 19, 1898. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

BILL TO PROTECT DEFENSES.

Secretary Alger Asks Congress to Prescribe Penalties for Injury to Government Property.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Alger has sent to Congress a bill relating to harbor defenses.

The bill is urged by the War Department in view of the existing war, the important interests of the United States in the seacoast defenses, the absence of military jurisdiction over the acts committed by civilians elsewhere than at the theatre of war, or within a district under martial law, the absence of any statutes of the United States for the protection from injury of its defenses, and of the impunity with which such defenses may be interfered with by designing persons and the resulting great harm.

The bill declares that any person who shall willfully or maliciously injure or destroy any of the works or material of any submarine mine or torpedo or fortification or harbor defense system owned or constructed or in process of construction by the United States, or shall willfully or maliciously interfere with the operation or use of these, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable on conviction in a district court, by a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not exceeding five years, or both.

Section 2 is to overcome failure of the statutes to cover many offenses which may be committed on lands under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. It provides that when any offense is committed in any place jurisdiction over which has been retained by the United States or ceded to it by a State or purchased with the consent of a State for the erection of a fort, magazine, or arsenal, dockyard, or other needful building, punishment for which offense is not provided for by any United States law, the offender shall, on conviction, be liable to and receive the same punishment as the laws of that State now provide and the district courts are vested with jurisdiction for sucn purpose, and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any such prosecution.

THE BILL FOR WAR REVENUE.

After Discussing Various Amendments the Senate Finance Committee Has Agreed Upon a Final Report.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—When the Senate Finance Committee adjourned to-night the consideration of the Republican amendments to the war revenue bill had been almost entirely completed, although there were some puzzling problems still unsolved, one of which was the manner of dealing with proprietary medicinal articles. There probably will be a uniform tax on all of these.

The committee has decided to place a license upon banks at the rate of $100 a year, and upon brokers at the rate of $50, but has not yet determined whether the professions shall be licensed or not. On life insurance companies the rate has been increased fivefold, being made 10 cents on every $100, and it is estimated that this increase will add about $1,000,000 in revenue. The provision for an inheritance tax and for a tax on bills of lading were both adopted, as were the provisions for taxing all dealings in futures, including bucket shop operations. The bill, as it will be reported, will contain a provision requiring that a memorandum be made of all deals of this character however small, and that a two-cent stamp be placed upon this memorandum.

The committee considered the two matters of the elimination of the tonnage tax and the changing of the tobacco schedule so as to relieve stock on hand from taxation absolutely. They have decided to leave the beer schedule as it passed the House, except that the rebate is to be increased from 5 to 7½ per cent. There are also many other changes which have been settled, but the members of the committee refuse to make them public on the plea that they are generally of small importance, and that their publication would only serve to bring protests from those interested.

The Democratic members of the committee have completed their amendments and decided fully upon a programme. In addition to their provision for a corporation, they will offer an amendment authorizing the issuance of $150,000,000 in non-interest-bearing Treasury notes, and another authorizing the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the Treasury. The rate of taxation for a corporation has been reduced in their programme to one-half of 1 per cent., and it is believed by them that this provision will produce at least $40,000,000 of revenue.

The Democratic amendments will be taken up to-morrow, and there is very little doubt that they will all be adopted, as Senator Jones of Nevada has indicated his purpose of standing with the Democrats on all the principal changes they suggest. It is possible that the consideration of the bill may be completed to-morrow, but it is not probable.

To Neutralize the Sandwich Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative Johnson of Indiana has introduced a resolution authorizing and empowering the President to appoint three commissioners to meet a like number of commissioners appointed on the part of each of the Governments of Great Britain, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and China in a conference to be held in Washington as early as practicable to formulate, consider, and report to their respective Governments a plan for the neutralization and independence of the Sandwich Islands and the prevention in the future of any nation taking possession of said islands either directly or indirectly.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts to Succeed Col. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—CHARLES H. ALLEN of Massachusetts.

Chief Engineer of the Revenue Cutter Service—First Assistant Engineer JAMES H. CHALKER of New Jersey.

Postmasters—New York—Joseph A. Leggett, Troy; Frank Feggin, Port Richmond; George M. Brink, Kingston.

New Jersey—George H. Tice, Perth Amboy.

Charles H. Allen, nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was born in Lowell, Mass., April 15, 1848, and received his early education in the public schools of that city, being graduated from the Lowell High School in 1865. He then went to Amherst College, graduating with the class of 1869. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Lowell School Committee, and served until 1881. In that year he was elected a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1882. In 1883 he was elected State Senator, serving for a year, and was appointed a Colonel on Gov. Robinson's staff. He was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress by a majority of 3,000 over Charles S. Siley, a strong Democrat. His return to the Fiftieth Congress was by a larger majority. He was nominated for Governor by the Republicans, in 1891, but was beaten by William E. Russell. Mr. Allen is a member of a number of clubs, among which is the University Club of this city. His wife christened the cruiser Marblehead in 1892.

Bad Pay and Hard Work.

The bad pay and hard work of trained nurses has often been made the subject of benevolent remonstrance by eminent medical men and non-professional philanthropists. It is well for an invalid, before he gets so bad as to need a nurse or doctor, to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters if he has chills and fever, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and nervousness. Use it regularly.

Bradley & Currier Co.

suggest that fireplace alterations may most conveniently be made before their patrons leave the city for the summer.

119 & 121 West 23d St.

New York

GRAIN DIFFERENTIALS UPHELD.

The Complaint of New York Against Discriminating Rates to Other Ports Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion by Commissioner Prouty, announced its decision in the case of the New York Produce Exchange vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and other carriers operating lines from the West to the Eastern seaboard. The complaint brought on behalf of New York City alleged that differentials allowed by these carriers in rates on grain, flour, and provisions from Chicago and other Western points of 2 cents to Philadelphia and 3 cents to Baltimore below the rate to New York, were unlawful under Section 3 of the Inter-State Commerce act.

The commission rules that its jurisdiction is confined to inquiring whether the situation which the carriers have created is in violation of the law, and that preferring one locality over another does not violate the third section of the act bearing upon such conditions of transportation unless the preference is undue or unreasonable, but that any preference which is without legitimate excuse is, in and of itself, undue and unreasonable. A further ruling based on a decision of the United States Supreme Court is that railway competition may, but does not necessarily, justify a preference to a particular locality or commodity, and therefore, though discrimination against one locality based upon such competition is excusable in theory, the question remains whether it is undue or unreasonable, and that question is one of fact in each case.

The commission also holds that while carriers may lawfully disregard distance under some circumstances, no previous decision is authority for a ruling that a carrier may be compelled to disregard distance for the purpose of placing two communities upon a commercial equality.

In stating its decision the commission says that while there is much in the case to induce a different conclusion, and while it has arrived at such conclusion with a good deal of hesitation, it does not think that upon the present record the carriers have exceeded the limit within which they are free to determine for themselves. While there is much to indicate that the differentials should perhaps be somewhat modified, it cannot be affirmed with certainty that they are wrong. Considering the effect as exhibited through a long series of years, it is impossible to say that they have exercised any untoward or unnatural influence upon traffic. The opinion concludes as follows:

"If the diversion of export grain from the Port of New York, which is shown to have taken place in that year, (1896,) should continue in subsequent years, and it should appear with reasonable certainty that the published rates had been maintained to all the ports, the actual effect of these differentials upon the movement of grain could be determined with confidence, and a different question would be presented, which might merit further consideration, and of which the disposition of the present case would not be controlling."

The complaint is dismissed without prejudice.

OUR MILITARY SECRET SERVICE

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn Placed in Charge—The Case of George Downing, the Alleged Spy.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—By direction of the President, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department has been placed in charge of the military secret service of the Government during the continuance of the war with Spain. Mr. Meiklejohn will see that a strict surveillance is kept over every person on whom the least suspicion rests that he is in any way connected with the Spanish Government, or is furnishing any information whatsoever to it detrimental to the interests of the United States. The entire secret service of the Treasury Department has been placed at his disposal for the work in hand.

The first evidence of the vigilant work which is being done under the Assistant Secretary's supervision was the arrest of George Downing in Washington Saturday, charged with being a Spanish spy. Charges and specifications against the prisoner, who is now confined under strict guard at the Washington Arsenal, have been prepared by Judge Advocate General Lieber of the War Department, a copy of which has been forwarded to Col. F. L. Guenther, the commandant. A court-martial will be appointed to try the prisoner. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is constantly receiving letters from many persons giving information concerning the actions and doings of persons who are suspected of being engaged in furnishing information to the Spanish Government. These are being promptly investigated with a view to the apprehension of those under suspicion.

Two charges are preferred against Downing. The first is that of acting as a spy in violation of Section 1,343 of the Revised Statutes. The specifications under this charge allege that George Downing acted as a spy, the United States being at war with Spain, and did obtain information in regard to the military and naval operations of the United States, and endeavored to communicate the same to a person in Montreal for use by the Spanish Government in its hostile operations against the United States.

The second charge is giving intelligence to the enemy in violation of the 46th Article of War. The specifications under this charge are that Downing did obtain information in regard to the military and naval operations of the United States and did communicate the same to a person in Toronto, for use by the Government of Spain in its hostile operations against the United States. Under the first charge the prisoner is liable on conviction to suffer death, while under the second his punishment shall either be death or such other as the court-martial may direct. The Judge Advocate of the court will conduct the prosecution and the prisoner will be given permission to employ counsel for his defense. If the sentence is that of death, the prisoner will in all probability be shot.

Articles of War Nos. 45 and 46 and Section 1,343 of the Revised Statutes prescribe the punishment which shall be meted out to those found guilty of relieving the enemy, holding correspondence with him, or engaging in rebellion against the authority of the United States. The War Department officials express a desire that these should be published at this time, as they may be instrumental in deterring from such acts persons who might otherwise, not knowing the law, violate them.

The Articles of War and the section of the Revised Statutes referred to are as follows:

Article 45. Whosoever relieves the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or knowingly harbors or protects an enemy, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 46. Whosoever holds correspondence with or gives intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Section 1,343, Revised Statutes. All persons who, in time of war or of rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall be found lurking or acting as spies in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be triable by a general court-martial or by a military commission, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death.

FORT MONROE, May 9.—The chief topic of conversation here to-day was the arrest at Washington of Commissary Yeoman George A. Downing, on the charge of being a spy in the employ of the Spanish Government. Downing came to the Brooklyn last December when she lay in the navy yard at New York and said his residence was New York City. He was an Englishman by birth, and had done previous sea service on the Peninsular and Oriental boats, and had also been steward on a steam yacht owned by Phelps Carroll. He had naturalization papers. He served on board the Brooklyn until the third week in April, when he was notified that he was obnoxious to the men. He asked for his discharge, and when Paymaster's Clerk Hancock handed it to him it was indorsed "Not recommended for re-enlistment as Commissary."

When Downing saw this he flew into a rage and threatened Mr. Hancock. When he left the ship he declared that he would "make it hot for the entire navy." There was something more than unsatisfactory service in Downing's case which led up to his discharge, and it is suspected that even when on the Brooklyn he was gathering information. He asked frequent questions about coal supplies and the destination of colliers engaged by the department.

"When ashore he made himself particularly friendly to the coal contractors and the newspaper men, particularly the latter, from whom he received much information. He frequented the hotel barrooms when ashore, and sought information about the ships in the squadron. It is believed the officers noticed these things, and that even two weeks ago Downing was suspected, although nothing definite was known about him. The sailors were all against the man, and not a word of regret was heard to-day over his arrest. In fact, the seamen openly hint that they did not think it was unexpected. Downing's salary while here was $80 per month and keep.

Four days after Downing was discharged he wrote a letter from Norfolk to Paymaster's Clerk Hancock, in which he said: "I have been turned down very dirty," and then intimated that if it were not for the indorsement on his discharge he could get a place in the navy yard. That it was his desire to get employment in one of the navy yards is evident, for he wrote later from 916 E Street, Northwest, Washington, intimating that he was trying to get in the yard there. In the last letter he said he was drinking hard and had lost something over $100. He asked for a revocation of the indorsement. When Downing left here he had in his possession $157.85, and when arrested he had $186.70, so that if his letter were true he had some other source of income. He did not draw any money while employed on the ship.

LIQUOR LAWS HELD INVALID.

The United States Supreme Court Rules Against the Carolina and Iowa Statutes.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Vance & Scott vs. the Vandercook Company of California, held that the new South Carolina State dispensary law was invalid as to its inspection features, but valid as to that part regulating the sale of original packages within the State.

The Supreme Court also passed on the Iowa liquor law to-day in the case of T. H. Rhodes, railroad agent at Brighton, Iowa, vs. the State of Iowa. The Court held that the Iowa law forbidding the sale of liquors in the State and making it a crime to transport them was unconstitutional as an interference with inter-State commerce.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. George P. Ahern, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed as mustering officer and Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the muster into the United States service of Montana volunteers at Helena, Mont., relieving First Lieut. R. B. Wallace, Second Cavalry.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted First Lieut. Robert B. Wallace, Second Cavalry, to enable him to accept an appointment as Lieutenant Colonel, First Montana Volunteers Infantry.

Second Lieut. James G. Harbord, Fifth Cavalry, is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the mustering into the United States service of Wyoming volunteers, relieving First Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Dunning, upon being relieved, will await further orders.

An army retiring board is ordered to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major John D. Hall, Surgeon; Major William P. Vose, Sixth Artillery; Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Eldridge R. Hills, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, Sixth Artillery, Recorder.

Capt. William L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, is ordered to report to Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will proceed to New York Arsenal, Governors Island on official business pertaining to the distribution of ordnance stores to fortifications and troops.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, upon completion of the duty assigned, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to Peekskill, N. Y., and report for temporary duty to Lieut. Col. George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry, mustering officer for the State of New York.

The following named officers will proceed at once to Mount Gretna, Penn., and report for temporary duty to Major William A. Thompson, Second Cavalry, mustering officer for the State of Pennsylvania: Capt. P. Henry Ray, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Carl Reichmann, Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. Louis C. Scherer, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, Eighth Cavalry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at camp of George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion: Detail: Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, Seventh Infantry; Major William H. McLaughlin, Sixteenth Infantry; Major George McCreery, Surgeon; Capt. Francis J. Ives, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Eighth Infantry, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. James Miller, Second Infantry; First Lieut. John Newton, Quartermaster, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Walter K. Wright, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieut John L. Barbour, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. George W. McIver, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. William M. Wood, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. William Wallace, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. Traber Norman, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. John E. Woodward, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Isaac Erwin, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. William J. Lutz, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Robert E. L. Spence, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. William C. Rogers, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, Fifteenth Infantry, Aide de Camp; Second Lieut. George H. Jamerson, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Edward C. Carey, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Edward Taylor, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. Frederick L. Knudsen, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. John F. Preston, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank S. Cocheu, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. John C. McArthur, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. Otto B. Rosenbaum, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. William E. Welsh, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. James P. Harbeson, Twelfth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding six visits during the month of May, and not exceeding six visits during the month of June, to the works of the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, Demmler, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of projectiles by that company.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edgar A. Vanderveer will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report for duty to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, in charge of the general Hospital at Fort McPherson.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Hazard Powder Works, Hazardville, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder.

Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, in connection with the muster into the United States service of the District of Columbia volunteers, in place of Capt. Charles H. Heyl, Twenty-third Infantry, to whom he will report for instructions.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General, having reported at the War Department in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of War, will await orders in Washington for the convenience of the Government.

Capt. W. W. Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry, is temporarily relieved from college duty at Kingston, R. I., and assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the mustering in of the Rhode Island volunteers. He will proceed without delay to Quonset Point and report to Capt. C. H. Murray, Fourth Cavalry, mustering officer.

Second Lieut. George T. Summerlin, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to Topeka, Kans., and report in person to the United States mustering officer at that point, to assist in the muster in of the Kansas volunteers.

Second Lieut. R. H. Van Deman, Twenty-first Infantry, will proceed at once to Hempstead Plains, New York, and on arrival there report for temporary duty to Lieut. Col. George W. Davis, mustering officer.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, Twenty-third Infantry, to enable him to accept commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk G. Hudson is appointed to the Cincinnati on the nomination of Paymaster R. M. T. Ball.

Paymaster C. S. Williams is detached as general storekeeper at the Norfolk Navy Yard, May 20, and ordered to the Newark, May 21.

Naval Cadet G. B. Rice is detached from the Franklin and ordered immediately to the Brooklyn.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. D. Miner is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered immediately to the Sterling.

Lieut. H. Minett is detached from the Wabash and ordered to command the Viking.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd is detached from charge of the receiving rendezvous at Rockland, Me., and the Branch Hydrographic Office at Boston, and ordered to command the Restless.

Pay Inspector J. H. Stevenson, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard as pay officer for the First, Second, and Third Districts, coast defense system.

Boatswain W. H. Frary, retired, is ordered to the Indianapolis.

Lieut. N. J. K. T. Halpine, retired, is ordered to take charge of the naval rendezvous at Rockland, Me., and of the Branch Hydrographic Office at Boston.

Lieut. C. A. Foster, retired, is ordered to take charge of the receiving rendezvous at Gloucester, Mass.

Ensign C. P. Welch, retired, is ordered to take charge of the Hydrographic Office at San Francisco.

Boatswain J. C. Thompson, retired, is ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. A. J. Dabney, retired, is ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher, retired, is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Paymaster J. Foster, when detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, is ordered to settle his accounts.

Boatswain J. H. Brown, retired, is ordered to the Richmond.

Lieut. J. Downes, retired, is ordered to the Wabash.

Ensign W. H. E. Masser, retired, is ordered to take charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at Portland, Oregon.

Sailing Master G. P. Barnes, retired, is ordered to the Franklin.

Paymaster C. M. Ray is ordered to take charge of the pay office at Baltimore May 19.

Pay Inspector E. Putnam is detached from charge of the pay office at Baltimore May 19 and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard May 20, as general storekeeper.

Gunner G. L. Albro, retired, is ordered to the Richmond.

Lieut. H. R. Tyler, retired, is ordered to the Indianapolis.

Lieut. C. A. Clarke, retired, is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. D. Peacock, retired, is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard without delay.

Paymaster J. B. Redfield, retired, is ordered to relieve the accountants of auxiliary vessels, &c.

Paymaster H. T. Skelding, retired, is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard in charge of the accounts of auxiliary vessels, &c.

Mate J. W. Baxter, retired, is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. L. R. Chester, retired, is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard without delay.

Naval Constructor J. B. Hoover is ordered to temporary duty with Admiral Erben.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, retired, is ordered to temporary duty with Admiral Erben.

Naval Constructor W. L. Capps is ordered to the Asiatic Station by the City of Peking.

Ensign E. L. Bisset is appointed executive officer of the Restless.

Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon is ordered to the Newark May 21.

Ensign W. S. Crosley is detached from command of the Algonquin and ordered to command the Leyden.

Boatswain J. W. Angus is detached from command of the Leyden and ordered to command the Algonquin.

Naval Cadet A. Kautz is detached from the New York, and ordered to the Algonquin.

Naval Cadet G. T. Pettingill is detached from the New York and ordered to the Puritan.

Naval Cadet E. W. McIntyre is detached from the New York and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Naval Cadet Y. S. Williams is detached from the New York and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Paymaster's Clerk W. G. Muir's appointment is revoked when his accounts are settled.

Chief Engineer W. F. Worthington is detached from the Sterling and ordered to the Lancaster.

Carpenter R. A. Williams, retired, is ordered to the Pensacola.

Gunner H. J. Tresselt, retired, is ordered to the Pensacola.

Carpenter H. Williams, retired, is ordered to the Pensacola.

Chaplain A. A. McAllister is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to continue treatment at the Brooklyn Hospital.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. T. Lowndes is detached from the Newport and ordered home to wait orders.

Surgeon C. Biddle is detached from the Newport and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon is detached from the Newport and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. A. Rust is detached from the Newport and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. J. F. Luby is detached from the Newport and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. G. C. Hanus is detached from the Newport and ordered home to wait orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. A. Dunn is detached from the Franklin May 21 and ordered to the Newark the same day.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. A. Johnson is ordered to the marine receiving rendezvous at Boston.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Conrad is ordered to the Franklin.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. T. Gray is ordered to the Franklin.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. H. Balthis is ordered to the Franklin.

THE SELFISH BRAIN.

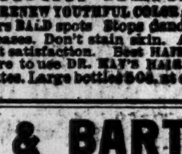
How It Robs The Stomach and What Follows The Robbery.

According to De Quincey, the supreme prize in life is the union of a fine intellect and a healthy stomach. Why this combination of blessings is so rare is easy to see. The brain is selfish, and the more active it is, the more blood it takes from the stomach. That the stomach may need the blood for the digestion of a tough, intractable dinner makes no difference to the brain. Hence so many clever men are more or less dyspeptic, and some of them say, with Alexander Pope, "my life is a long disease."

The whole bodily machinery is thrown out of kilter by a disordered stomach. Sedentary habits, nervous stress and strain and careless living make matters worse. Doctors agree on some things, a popular proverb to the contrary, notwithstanding. They agree that the best medication for a feeble stomach is a stimulant free from any of the thousand and one mischievous substances that make so many "liquors" dangereus.

The king of medicinal stimulants is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which you can obtain from grocers and druggists. It is immediately beneficial in cases of impaired digestion, for it promotes the secretion of gastric juice and expands the network of tiny blood vessels in the stomach so that the rich blood fills them.

You can get rid of that stuffy, heavy after-dinner feeling if you use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.



If anything ails your Skin, Scalp, Complexion, or Hair, call on or write Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York. Consultation free; charges moderate. Use Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, and Dental Cream, sold everywhere, 25c. each. Book on Dermatology free.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane. N. Y.

It is the Intensity of Activity,

the concentration of mind and body to a given purpose in American business life that brings about the wear, the tear, and waste of nervous force. Such business men prosper, and in leisure moments need a pure, tonical stimulant, which physicians recommend. Such men, while needing it, need only what is good, pure, and healthful. They will have it and that only. This demand opened a wide field for the production of the best, and the product is

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE,

Known as

The American Gentleman's Whiskey.

It is pure ten years old, of rich, mellow flavor.

The Wanamaker Store

Gas Fuel For Cooking

A Demonstration of Economy and Comfort

SOME of the Gas Companies have discovered the earnestness with which we do the Gas Range and Stove business. The result is that they have joined us in a plan that will enable us to sell stoves and at the same time benefit the gas consumers.

Combining New York and Philadelphia makes our stores the greatest distributing centers in the country for Gas Ranges and Stoves. Hence the following prices:

Jewel Gas Ranges, $12.25, $13.75 and $15.75; with water backs, $19.75, $21.75 and $38.50.
Eclipse Gas Ranges, $12.25, $13.75 and $15.75.
Dangler Gas Ranges, $10, $12 and $13.25; with elevated broiler, $18.50 and $19; with water back, $17.50 and $25.
Perfect Gas Range, $12.50, $13.75, $17.50 and $18.75; with water backs, $22.50, $23.75 and $30.75.
Economic Gas Range, $12.50 and $14.50; with water back, $19.75 and $21.75; with side broiler, $19.75 and $21.75.
Wanamaker Cookers, $7.50.

The great point of this plan is that while our prices are reduced we are able

To connect the Ranges or Stoves without cost to the consumers

throughout five-sixths of the gas distributing territory of the Borough of Manhattan.

An additional charge for connecting the gas must be made in the small territory that lies beyond the mains of the gas companies with which we have contracts.

By your permission we propose to help you keep house. If you will visit the demonstration herein announced you will find out how, and probably profit by what you learn there.

There have been many reasons why the clean, quick, convenient Gas Cooking Stove has not been so popular as its obvious merit deserved. Those reasons are now things of the past;—the gas-range is not "coming to the front,"—it is *at* the front, and will probably stay there.

It will do anything that a coal-burning range will do.
It will do it quite as well, generally better, and certainly quicker.
It is cleaner, easier, cooler, and above all
It is more economical.

This last, because *no heat is wasted.* None goes up the chimney, none to speak of is lost in heating the kitchen. When you are through with the gas, there's no further expense. You can have a slow fire without first having a hot fire, and you can have both the slow and the hot fire at the same time, if you wish. The food is better cooked, too, owing to the power of exact regulation of heat. There's less weight lost in cooking; the juices are retained better.

All this the elaborate demonstration in the basement is to prove. Come and be convinced.

We are showing some thirty different styles of gas-cookers, all in running order. As a practical illustration of their speed and efficiency, a well-known expert in culinary matters,

Miss Emma Lemcke, will cook for you

twice a day, purposely choosing such dishes as give the gas stove its hardest tests. The lessons of to-day will be the preparation of the following:—

At 10.30 o'clock,—Broiled Lobster, Sauce Fine Hollandaise.
Lobster Chops, Tartar Sauce.
Lemon Layer Cake.
At 2.30 P. M.,—Baking Bread, Bread Sticks, Parker House Rolls, 5-o'clock Rolls, Coquilles of Lobster.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CAMP BLACK IS EXCITED

Report of a Move to Chickamauga Creates Much Speculation Among the Men.

MUSTER IN ABOUT TO BEGIN

The Physical Examination Supplemented by Tests of Eyes and Feet—All Equipments Expected by the End of This Week.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 9.—Camp Black was alive with excitement to-day. The arrival of the Twenty-second Regiment, the news that within a few days six regiments from the State are to be sent South, and last but not least, the splendid weather that for the first time since the men went into camp made the daily routine more of a pleasure than a task, all served to dispel the gloom that for the past week has hovered over the soldiers. Although no orders have yet been received by Major Gen. Roe, the commanding officer, relative to the movement of troops or even designating which regiments are to go to the front, it was unofficially announced that the regiments which showed the highest grade of efficiency, the most complete equipment, and the physically best men would be the first to go.

Contrary to expectations, no mustering was done to-day, and for the reason that the physical examinations, which have been conducted during the past few days, were not as thorough as the War Department insists upon having. The eyes and feet of the volunteers had not been examined to-day to any extent, and to-day Surgeon Major Maus of the United States Army, acting under instructions from Washington, ordered that all the men who had passed the regimental surgeons be re-examined with special reference to the condition of their eyes and feet. It was fortunate for the men that the order did not come yesterday, for standing in the open air for an hour or two with bare feet would in the terrible storm that swept the camp have been anything but a pleasant experience. To-day, however, the men did not mind it. The turf was quite dry, thanks to the breeze, and it was warm enough during the greater part of the day to dispense with shoes. The examinations proceeded with great rapidity, and before assembly for evening mess had been sounded most of the members of the Seventy-first and Sixty-ninth Regiments had been put through the tests. But few more rejections were made than in the previous examinations, and both regiments have still enough men to put a full quota into the field.

The Fourteenth Examined.

A significant feature of the examination was that the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Grant, was examined immediately after the Sixty-ninth, although in point of location the First Provisional Regiment should have been next on the list. The reason for this was attributed to the fact that the Fourteenth has a full quota and can therefore be more readily mustered in when the time for such action arrives. Twenty more recruits for the regiment arrived early in the morning, and quite a few more arrived later. To-morrow about fifty more are expected, and though not exactly needed, will be held in reserve to make up any deficiencies which might be caused by failures in the physical examination.

Capt. Schuyler, the United States recruiting officer, said to-day that he hoped to be able to begin mustering in the volunteers to-morrow.

"The men," he said, "will be mustered in by companies, and as soon as a regiment is complete, it will no doubt be sent away in obedience to the orders of the President. No regiment, however, will be allowed to [illegible] unless it is complete in every detail. The men must be provided with uniforms, equipments, and arms. Of course, this may take a few days, but the work of furnishing them with the necessary articles is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and I believe by the end of this week every man will have all he needs."

Commanding Officers Anxious.

Considerable anxiety is being felt by the officers attached to headquarters concerning the disposition which is to be made of the present commanding officers. It was confidently expected that before this the nominations for the Major General of the division and the Brigadier Generals for the three brigades encamped here would be made, but so far no word has been received. All the officers are unanimous in their belief that Major Gen. Roe should be allowed to retain his rank in the volunteer army, and if this should be done the staff officers will of course be retained.

A case of scarlet fever was reported to-day from the Sixty-fifth Regiment. The patient is George Metzler of Company C of Buffalo. He was taken to an isolated tent outside of the camp lines and a member of the Hospital Corps detailed to act as guard and nurse. Col. Henry, Assistant Surgeon General of the camp, made a personal investigation of the case and declared that it was so light that he would not order the company from which the man came to be quarantined. Sergt. Metzler, he said, would be on duty again in a few days.

Surgeon Briggs of the Sixty-fifth Regiment was ordered to report to Col. Henry, and superintended the construction of a division hospital near the general headquarters. Lieut. Smith and a detail of men have been ordered to assist him.

But little sickness was reported in camp to-day. In the Seventy-first Regiment two men are in the hospital suffering with cold, caused by last night's exposure. The surgeon attached to the hospital corps has issued a request to the friends of the men in the regiment asking them to send whatever magazines and reading material they can spare to the hospital for their benefit.

Col. Green of the Seventy-first expressed his satisfaction with the condition of his men. He says the regiment is ready to be mustered in as soon as the recruiting officers can get around to it, as every company is full and a number of men are on the waiting list.

Capt. Charles Elliot Warren, aide to Gen. George M. Smith of the First Brigade, has been appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General, pending the appointment of an officer to fill the place permanently. The friends of Capt. Warren are strongly urging his appointment to this office, as he is thoroughly acquainted with its requirements, and has fifteen years of honorable service in the National Guard to his credit. He was for a number of years Regimental Adjutant under Gen. McCoskry Butt, when the latter was Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment.

DESERTERS FROM SEA GIRT.

Several Men Leave Companies There, but Are Quickly Replaced.

SEA GIRT, N. J., May 9.—"It is especially gratifying to all in command and affords just ground for pride," said Gov. Voorhees in camp this morning, "that the New Jersey boys, after this most distressing and trying weather, are in high spirits and still eager for enlistment. Whether a brigade shall be formed or not, they are ready cheerfully and promptly to respond to any orders, so long as they may retain their regimental officers."

An order has been received from Gen. Alger to the effect that six Corporals for each company should be mustered, instead of twelve, as originally called for by the Secretary of War. Efforts are being made by Gen. Plume to have these instructions modified, so as to increase the number to eight. The companies already mustered in have been allowed twelve Corporals.

Recruiting is still going on actively in the several commands needing volunteers to take the place of those rejected by the Examining Board. Capt. Herman O. Bauer of Company G, Third Regiment, of Keyport, brought twenty-four men into camp to-day, and Capt. Lorenzo C. Dyer of Company C, Sixth Regiment, of Camden, which is now attached to the Third, brought thirty-two fine-looking fellows.

Eleven members of Company F, Capt. Cyrus W. Squier, of Rahway, Third Regiment, deserted last night. The Captain wired to the Rahway authorities, giving the names of the deserters and directing that they be arrested on sight. Twenty-five members of Company B, Third Regiment, Capt. Charles Norris, returned to their homes at Long Branch this morning. Their companions say that for the most part they were men with families, but several of them were severely criticised for their lack of patriotism. Thirty-two new recruits from the same town, however, were marched into camp by Capt. Morris this afternoon, and will be mustered in.

The President's order for two regiments of New Jersey troops to move south had not been received in Camp Voorhees up to 11 o'clock to-night. Gov. Voorhees knew nothing of it except the newspaper dispatches. Gov. Voorhees said he would do nothing toward designating the regiments until he received word from the President. The mustering in of the men will not be completed for at least two days.

NEW YORK TROOPS TO GO SOUTH.

Four Regiments Are for Chickamauga and Two for Washington.

After a busy day spent at his city headquarters in the Waldorf-Astoria, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast of the New York State National Guard departed early last evening for Albany, where he will confer with Gov. Black.

Just before leaving for Albany last evening, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast said that he had been in conference with Brig. Gen. Davis during the afternoon regarding the sending of six regiments of New York State troops South. Four regiments are to go to Chickamauga and two regiments to Washington. The Adjutant General said that no decision had been reached as to just what regiments would be sent, but he felt confident that the four regiments destined for Chickamauga would be selected and sent off this week. All of the State troops to be sent South, he said, would be fully equipped by the State with arms and blankets.

A score or more of the officers and leading members of the New York City regiments of the State National Guard called on Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast yesterday for the purpose of obtaining information with regard to volunteering for actual service. Some members of regiments that are not likely to go to the front are eager to enlist providing they can go with other National Guard men.

A call for the assembling of Old Guard regiment recruits at the Eighth Regiment Armory this morning was issued yesterday by Quartermaster Sergt. J. G. McMurray of the Old Guard Regiment. The Eighth Regiment Armory is at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, and it is desired that recruits shall assemble there at 10 o'clock to be examined and assigned for duty to replace the men rejected in the camp at Peekskill because of their inability to pass the physical examination. About 300 men are said to be required.

Muster Troubles in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 9.—The State troops are having trouble mustering-in. About 50 per cent. of the applicants are rejected, and a call for more volunteers has been made. To-day, because the officers of one company failed to pass a medical examination, the entire company rebelled and refused to enlist. Orders were received this afternoon to hurry up the enlistment, and be ready for immediate departure. A. B. Kittredge, National Republican Committeeman for South Dakota, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the Third Regiment of cowboy cavalry. This regiment is nearly mustered in, and will proceed direct to Chickamauga Park by Saturday next.

Patriotic Jewish Congregation.

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—At a meeting held Sunday evening by the Congregation Kennesseth Israel, that organization, desiring to do all in its power to further the interests of this Government, on motion of the Rev. Baron, resolved that "All members of this congregation who shall enlist in this war with Spain shall still hold membership in this congregation, shall be paid $100 at the time of such enlistment, and their families shall be provided for during such time."

CONTRACTORS UNDER FIRE.

Grave Charges Made Before the Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—Rather sensational statements in connection with the way work on the canals has been done were made by Robert M. Walsh, a former Inspector, before the Canal Investigating Committee to-day. Mr. Walsh was one of the Inspectors on the work done under the contract for the middle division, in Syracuse, by McDonald & Sayre.

He testified that the contractors would let walls fall down as a result of excavation if they thought there was "any money in it," and that when they wanted walls to stand, they let them stand. He believed that better work was being done since the investigation began.

THE CAMP AT PEEKSKILL

A Day of Sunshine Revives Unhappy Soldiers and Brings Hundreds of Visitors.

WOMEN IN THE MAJORITY

The Wives Many and Sweethearts Not at All Wanting—Fifty-one Men, Unable to Pass Physically, Sent Home.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, May 9.—Nature relented to-day and after having filled to the brim the cup of unhappiness of the boys in blue encamped here, she squared accounts by sending one of her most beautiful sunny days. The rain exhausted itself last night, and to-day is perfect. It is remarkable how a few hours of sunshine here will dry out the ground and make it possible to put things in shape. By noon the turf on the parade ground had become firm and springy, and the company streets, that, last night, were deep in mud, were in such shape as to enable the men to repair them and make the quarters presentable.

A great crowd of people took advantage of the fine weather and made visits to camp, the women being greatly in the majority. A goodly number of the tents were brightened by the presence to-day of wives, mothers, and sweethearts, who remained with the boys until the last minute, being loath to again leave them alone. Many of the tents to-night show the results of feminine touches, a bright bit here and there having been added to keep alive in the boys the remembrance of the folks at home.

There came near being an ugly and serious time in camp this morning when fifty-one men who had been rejected at the physical examinations were lined up under command of Surgeon Major Neff of the Eighth Regiment to be sent home. All these men were allowed to retain their uniforms, and as they are enlisted men in the State service, will be used as part of the new home regiments. In the crowd, however, were ten men ununiformed, and somehow the impression got about that all this crowd were quitters, who had refused to enlist. As this feeling gained ground the boys of the Eighth held a whispered consultation, and each man marched to his tent, where he procured a tin wash basin and a stick, and beating on the tin and whistling the "Rogues' March," they marched back to the parade ground where the men who were going home were lined up. Here they began a frightful din, looking at the poor fellows and throwing mud at them at long range.

Cheers Follow Hisses.

Immediately there was a great hubbub throughout the camp, and the crowd was being increased every minute. Suddenly an officer who realized the situation gave orders to several Sergeants, and these circulated in the crowd, informing the men that the boys lined up were not quitters, but had not passed the physical examinations, and were moreover very sore at being sent home. At the same time the officer weeded out the ten ununiformed men from the lot, and they were marched back to a guard tent. Then the boys set up a cheer for those who remained, and the blushes and glowing looks on the faces of the returning men were changed to smiles when they appreciated that their comrades did not believe them to be cowards.

Transportation was furnished to the fifty-one men, and after these had gone the other ten were taken from the guardhouse and turned out of camp. It was stated that eight of these were members of Company L of the Eighth Regiment, and that they had tried four times before to get away. The regimental officers finally tired of arresting them over and over again and locking them up, so they stripped them of their uniforms and turned them out. The other two were also Eighth Regiment men who had been caught stealing in several of the tents. When the detail was sent home these fellows endeavored to smuggle themselves in with the rejected men, hoping to get transportation to New York. After they were turned out of camp they laid around beyond the outposts, and to-night they have not yet succeeded in getting back to the city.

There have been many protests from the men who are being sent back as physically unfit. These claimed that they had passed an examination, and, under the impression that this would suffice, went out with their regiments. They now complain that after giving up their positions at home and braving the discomforts of the last week they are turned down.

To avoid such contingencies in the future one Surgeon from each regiment has been ordered to New York to the armories where recruits will be put through the regular army examination before being sent to camp. Surgeon Major Neff of the Eighth Regiment and Surgeon Major Ward of the Twelfth left for New York to-day on this detail, leaving two Assistant Surgeons here to finish up the examinations. As the Surgical Board of the Ninth Regiment is not yet reorganized and has only two members, no one has yet been sent from this command.

Percentage of Rejection Small.

The examinations are progressing rapidly. In the Ninth, Companies L, M, and E have been examined, and 350 men in the Twelfth, and 300 in the Eighth have passed. This leaves the work about one-third done, and at the present rate the examinations can be concluded this week and the muster in begun. The Surgeons stated yesterday that in the new companies, composed of recruits, the percentage of rejections was very small, but became somewhat greater in the old companies. This is accounted for from the fact that none of the militiamen have been examined for some years.

It was learned to-day that no enlisted man over forty-five years of age will be taken, no matter how long he has served in the militia, and some are being turned back for this reason.

A question has arisen as to the pay of the men while in camp, there being a provision of the law which puts Guardsmen on regular army pay when ordered out under certain conditions. In this connection a comparison of the pay of the regular army and State is interesting. The pay is as follows:

State per Day.		Regular Army per Year.
$6.00	Brigadier Generals	$5,500
5.00	Colonels	3,500
4.00	Lieutenant Colonels	3,000
4.00	Majors	2,500
3.00	Captains, (mounted)	2,000
3.00	Captains, (dismounted)	1,800
2.00	First Lieutenants	1,500
2.00	Second Lieutenants	1,400
2.00	First Sergeants	300
1.50	Sergeants	216
1.50	Corporals	192
1.25	Privates	$13 per month

To this must be added in the case of the militia 25 cents a day, duty pay for enlisted men for each full five years of service, and to the army pay, for commissioned officers, 10 per cent. increase for each five years up to twenty years, and for enlisted men 20 per cent. increase for service during war.

Gen. Doyle said yesterday that he was under the impression that the State paid the men until they were mustered into the United States service, and Capt. Parker shares this view. The State pay rolls will not be made out until the men are ready to be mustered in.

The recruits will soon begin target practice, and in the absence of a range, Capt. Parker has suggested to the regimental commanders a twenty-seven-foot range, with half-inch targets, which at that distance will appear the same size as the ordinary A target at 100 yards. It will also enable the recruit to see the shot holes, so that no marking will be necessary.

Uniforms Still Wanting.

The regimental commanders are worrying about the non-arrival of uniforms, but Capt. Parker said last night that he had received word from the State and War Departments that the equipments were about to be shipped.

The parade of the Ninth Regiment was the feature of the day, and under the bright sky, the sun glinting on the side arms of the officers, and the excellent manoeuvring of the men, the sight was an inspiring one. There were hundreds of visitors and boys from the other commands on the parade ground and on the bluffs, and as each company wheeled into line for the review, there was much applause and cheering.

On account of the scarcity of arms, Col. Seward could not make as large a display as he had hoped to, but every man owning a musket was turned out, these numbering 540.

Among the visitors in camp to-day were a number of officers from West Point, who were taken around by Gen. Doyle. They were Second Lieut. W. C. Babcock, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieuts. J. W. Wheeler, Jr., and David M. King, Fourth Artillery; T. L. Ames, Third Artillery; William M. Cruikshank, First Artillery; Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry; Samuel Hof, Sixth Cavalry, and Herman Koehler, Master of the Sword and Professor of Physical Training at West Point. They returned to the academy last night.

In Company I of the Eighth Regiment are three east side tailors, who enlisted just before the regiment came out. As many of the uniforms need repair badly and the State tailor is overworked, these men saw their opportunity, and opened a tailor shop on their own hook. Work became so plentiful that to-day the wives of the men came up, and all day long they sat in their husbands' tents mending and patching away, a goodly revenue being the result.

Major Charles S. Burns is Field Officer of the Day to-day and Lieut. H. A. White Officer of the Guard.

There is a movement on foot to form a band in each regiment, Col. Seward having taken the initiative.

NOTHING so quickly allays the irritation of the skin from wind and exposure as Lundborg's Velcrema. It contains no greasy or sticky matter.

ROOSEVELT'S MEN RIDE FREE.

Secretary of War Orders Their Transportation to San Antonio.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The batch of army orders that was published by the War Department to-day contains one paragraph which possesses more interest than references to private soldiers usually have. The large group of men who left here on Saturday, after having said good-bye to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, to meet him later on as Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, had been mustered into the United States service, and was entitled to be moved at the expense of the United States. Accordingly this order appeared among those to officers:

"By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, the following named privates First United States Volunteer Cavalry, now at Washington, District of Columbia, will be sent to San Antonio, Texas, and will report upon their arrival to the commanding officer of that regiment for duty:

"Thomas G. Bradley, William J. Breen, Henry W. Bull, Jesse C. Claggett, Allen M. Coville, Dudley S. Dean, Horace K. Devereux, Samuel G. Devereux, Henry J. Eberman, Robert M. Ferguson, Hamilton Fish, Jr., G. Roland Fortescue, Percival Gassett, Henry H. Haywood, Thaddeus Higgins, Woodbury Kane, Winthrop L. Maloon, Creighton E. Marshall, Willis J. Physioc, Will Quaid, Jr., Basil N. Ricketts, Reginald Ronalds, Joseph S. Stevens, James B. Taller, Henry H. Thorp, William Tiffany, William Tudor, Jr., H. Sybrant Van Schaick, Craig W. Wadsworth, Edward C. Waller, Jr., and Grant Wright. The Subsistence Department will furnish travel rations for the men."

F. J. DRUMMOND DISMISSED.

The Assistant Appraiser Removed for Not Attending to Business.

Political friends and supporters of Frank J. Drummond, the Republican organization leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District in this city, learned yesterday that he had been removed from his position as Assistant United States Appraiser at this port. Inquiry elicited the fact that Mr. Drummond had been summarily removed by order of the President for failure to give proper attention to the duties of his office.

Mr. Drummond was appointed an Assistant Appraiser chiefly on the recommendation of Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg. The appointment was made soon after Wilbur F. Wakeman's appointment as Appraiser, and Drummond's application was indorsed by Mr. Wakeman. When the latter was asked about Mr. Drummond's case yesterday he declined to speak about it beyond admitting that Mr. Drummond was no longer in the Government service. In other quarters it was ascertained that the dismissed Assistant Appraiser had not been on duty for several weeks, and that his attention to business had been irregular for a long time. Mr. Drummond was at the head of the Ninth Division of the local Appraiser's department, which is commonly known as the Metal Division.

Ex-Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews of this city was appointed an Assistant Appraiser by the President two or three days ago, and it is expected that he will be assigned to succeed Mr. Drummond.

HUGH J. GRANT'S AFFAIRS.

The ex-Mayor Sells Chicago Property Worth $60,000.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Hugh J. Grant, ex-Mayor of New York, is grantee in seven warranty deeds filed for record to-day. They involve transfer of property valued at $60,000, having a frontage of 450 feet on Hawthorne Avenue, at the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway tracks, and running through 250 feet to Marcy Street, also with a frontage of 250 feet on Clyde Street.

E-Mayor Grant is President of the Universal Fuel and Gas Company, which is now part of the Consolidated People's Gaslight and Coke Company. The property adjoins the plant of the Ogden Gas Company. In addition the Universal Gas Company has leased 480 feet by 250 feet of dock property on the north branch of the Chicago River, on the west side of the Chicago and Milwaukee tracks, opposite the ground purchased. The lease runs for five years, with the option of purchase after that time. It is said the plan is to prevent the Ogden Gas Company extension.

St. George's Evening Trade School.

The parents and friends of the pupils of St. George's Evening Trade School at 520 East Eleventh Street, were visitors at the school yesterday evening to inspect the work, which goes on from 7:30 to 9 P. M. daily, under the superintendence of Arthur A. Hamerschlag. They found the pupils, who range from ten to seventeen years of age, at work in the various departments of carpentry, printing, plumbing, drawing, and manual training. The printing establishment, where a monthly paper, The St. George's Industrial Herald, is published by the boys, was the most interesting exhibit. The press was at work and the boys busy at the various fonts of type. There are between 300 and 400 boys in the school, though not all attend on one night. They keep the results of their labor by merely paying for the material. The school is supported by J. Pierpont Morgan as an adjunct to the work of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Parish.

Erie Freight Department Changes.

The position of Assistant General Freight Traffic Manager of the Eastern lines of the Erie has been created, with the appointment of H. B. Chamberlain, who was General Freight Agent. Mr. Chamberlain will have charge of freight traffic on all lines east of Buffalo and Salamanca, and all traffic of the Union Steamboat Line and the Union Steamboat Canal Line. The offices of First Assistant General Freight Agent and Second Assistant General Freight Agent, held by James Leeming and R. M. Parker, have been abolished. Mr. Leeming has been promoted to the position of General Freight Agent and Mr. Parker Assistant General Freight Agent of the Eastern lines of the company.

Kaiser's Large Passenger List.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse which sails to-day carries an unusually large list of passengers. She has 390 booked for the first cabin, 208 for the second, and 500 for the steerage.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—E. D. Robie, United States Army; H. S. Crossman, United States Navy.
BUCKINGHAM—Dr. W. Seward Webb, Shelbourne, Vt.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ellis H. Roberts, United States Treasurer, Washington; State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, Saratoga Spa; the Rev. W. P. Bird, Garden City, L. I.
GERLACH—Sir Adolph Caron, Ottawa.
GRAND—Dr. H. M. Hamilton, Ausable Falls, N. Y.
HOFFMAN—E. Van Essen, Amsterdam, Holland; Dr. J. Finch, Glens Falls.
HOLLAND—Prof. R. D. Wilson, Pittsburg; ex-Gov. B. H. Eaton, Colorado.
IMPERIAL—C. H. Bolles, ex-Assistant Treasurer, Washington.
MANHATTAN—Kelvin O. Adams, Boston; Nathaniel W. Pierce, Boston; W. J. K. Patch, United States Army.
MURRAY HILL—F. Haggard, London; Elliot L. Caldwell, Boston.
NORMANDIE—Prof. John Meigs, Pottstown, Penn.
PARK AVENUE—The Rev. Richard P. Williams, Washington.
STURTEVANT—Chauncey Depew, Buffalo; Capt. Colombo, New Orleans.
WALDORF—Dr. Ogden Backus, Rochester; ex-Postmaster General J. A. Gary, Baltimore.
WINDSOR—The Rev. G. G. [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Johnston, Price & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Price, furnishing goods; Stuart House.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. B. Ryan, gloves; J. G. Walker, hosiery and underwear; H. Shepard, laces and handkerchiefs; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss S. Thal, fancy goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Holland House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Chatman, ribbons; 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.
Baum & Bals, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats and caps; Hotel Normandie.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. Smith, domestics; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Robinson, J. W., Company, The, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. W. Thayer, furnishing goods; 48 Leonard Street; Stuart House.
Hecht, M., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; M. Hecht, clothing; Belvedere House.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Farwell, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. J. Fitzgerald, domestics and linens; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss A. E. Hogan, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kronskoff Millinery Company, Savannah, Ga.; H. Blum, millinery; Hotel Savoy.
Glenn, H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; L. Schlesinger, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, upholstery goods and cabinet hardware; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Robinson, J. M., Norton Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. F. Hicks, dress goods; F. E. Henchey, upholstery goods; G. P. Walton, hosiery and gloves; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.
Bloch & Neuberger, Mobile, Ala.; S. G. Neuberger, linens and white goods; 330 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Long, J. H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, dress goods and linings; Hotel Vendome.
Renwick Bros. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery and ribbons; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. Millhiser, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Hub, The, Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hoffman House.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.
Mohr Brothers, Savannah, Ga.; L. Mohr, clothing; 48 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Union Clothing Company, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, clothing; Hoffman House.
Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, clothing; Hoffman House.
Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hoffman House.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions and trimmings; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; 488 Broadway; Holland House.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, notions, dress goods, and cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 53 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Tholheimer Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. Tholheimer, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Wright, linens and white goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.
Saul, Julius, Albany, N. Y.; P. C. Saul, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; C. W. Allen, cloaks; 108 Worth Street; Stuart House.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, silks and velvets; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Bissell, C. H., & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissell, dry goods, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Harburger Brothers, Wheeling, W. Va.; B. Harburger, dry goods, &c.; L. Harburger, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Murray, Spink & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, art novelties; Grand Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Curr, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Enneking Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Enneking, tailors' trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
McConnell, S. E., & Co., Gainesville, Ga.; S. E. McConnell, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Lowry & Goebel, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. J. Bauser, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Plaut & Isau, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Isau, hosiery and underwear; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Willis & Rountree Co., Augusta, Ga.; H. Rountree, dry goods and notions; J. T. Willis, fancy goods and laces; Hotel Imperial.
Quackenbush, G. V., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasalle, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks and velvets; H. A. Cook, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; A. C. Taylor, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boy Gets Medal for Saving Lives.

Charles Benn, Jr., son of Auditor Benn of the Correction Department, was yesterday presented with a medal by the Rockaway Life Saving Corps of Rockaway, L. I., for having saved the lives of two men at the Beach last July. The boy, who is but fifteen years of age, swam out to the men, one weighing 180 pounds and the other 150 pounds, and aided them to the shore when they were in danger of drowning. Commissioner Lantry made a short speech in presenting the medal at the Correction Department offices.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:50	Sun sets...7:06	Moon rises......

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:58	Gov. Isl'd...11:07	H. Gate......
P. M.	**P. M.**	**P. M.**
S. Hook...11:05	Gov. Isl'd...11:26	H. Gate...12:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Cedardene, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Horatio, North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanmohr, Nassau and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Barbados and North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May §18 at 7:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §23 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 10.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 6.
Kensington, Southampton, April 30.
Lovstakken, Rotterdam, April 26.
Ludwig, Hamburg, April 22.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, April 26.
Vera, Manchester, April 27.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

Castle Eden, Bordeaux, April 27.
City of Augusta, Savannah, May 8.
Ems, Gibraltar, May 2.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 5.
Lahn, Bremen, May 3.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 4.
Maori, St. Lucia, May 4.
Seminole, Jacksonville, May 8.
Sorrento, Hamburg, April 27.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, April 30.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, May 5.
Campania, Liverpool, May 7.
Cluden, Amsterdam, April 28.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, April 29.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

Finance, Colon, May 7.
Hardwich Hall, Liverpool, April 30.
Jersey City, Swansea, April 30.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, April 30.

The GORHAM Co'y
Silversmiths
have now ready a considerable number of
TRAVELING BAGS
with and without fittings; they are made with a special view to lightness and convenience as well as beauty.
BROADWAY AND 19th STREET
23 Maiden Lane

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

La Gascogne, Havre, May 7.
Martello, Hull, May 1.

Arrived—Monday, May 9.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp April 30, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. South of Fire Island at 11:34 P. M.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah May 6, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Jacobson, London April 2[illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow April [illegible] and Moville, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS James Turpie, (Br.,) Watson, Licata, &c., April 8, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 8th.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Salter, Santos April 1[illegible] and St. Lucia May 1, with coffee and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Gates, London April [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 P. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans May 4, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Argonia, (Ger.,) Schmidt Stettin April [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Kars, Sanches May 4, with fruit and passengers to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Harlech, (Br.,) Capt. Kays, Hamburg April 23, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. 8th.

SS Pawnee, Chichester, Jacksonville May 4 via Charleston 5th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Rio Grande, Staples, Brunswick, Ga., via Port Royal, S. C., May 6, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Kensington, (Br.,) Borland, Dunkirk April 5, with chalk to order—vessel to Gustavus Heye.

Bark Lapland, Cates, Perth Amboy for Boston.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 9, 9:30 P. M., south, gentle breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Strathallan, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS King Frederick, (Br.,) for Perth Amboy, N.J.
SS Albert Dumois, (Nor.,) for Santa Martha.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Etona, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

RHODE ISLAND—NARRAGANSETT PIER—EAST ENTRANCE—BUOY TO MARK CHANNEL THROUGH MINE FIELD.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 9.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the eastern entrance to Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, is closed to navigation by submarine mines, except through a channel marked by nun and can buoys, painted white, placed on the following magnetic bearings:

Outer Can Buoy—Rose Island Light, N. E. 7-16 N.; Fort Adams Fog Signal station, E. by N. ¾ N. Outer Nun Buoy—Rose Island Lighthouse, N. E. ¾ N.; Fort Adams Fog Signal, E. N. E. Inner Can Buoy—Rose Island Lighthouse, N. E. by N. ¼ N.; Fort Adams Fog Signal, E. ¾ N. Inner Nun Buoy—Rose Island Lighthouse, N. N. E. ¾ E.; Fort Adams Fog Signal Station, E. by N. ½ N.

Great caution must be exercised in using this channel. The nun buoys must be kept on the starboard hand by vessels entering from sea, and the can buoys on the port hand, until the white buoys are passed, when regular courses may be resumed.

Miscellaneous.

SS Harlech, which arr. here yesterday, reports May 3, in lat. 46.40, lon. 48 to 49, passed 13 icebergs, one about 150 feet high and two miles long.

SS Pawnee, which arr. here yesterday, reports May 7, off Cape Henry, passed a quantity of wreckage consisting of doors, planks, and a large water tank such as sailing vessels carry on deck.

Schr Henry Clay, Hyde, from Kingston, N. Y., for Bridgeport, with a cargo of flagstones, reports while making City Island Harbor at 9:45 this morning, in East Chester Bay, struck Tom Rock and stove hole in bottom. Her decks are just awash.

LONDON, May 9.—SS Cambrian, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, which sld. from here yesterday for Boston, has anchored at the Downs with a steam pipe broken.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Cunard Line SS Umbria, Capt. Dutton, from New York April 30, while approaching the landing stage, on her arrival here yesterday morning, ran aground, but afterward floated without having suffered any apparent damage.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—SS Stanley Force, (Br.,) of 136 tons, is taking to Dunkirk part of the cargo of the ship Lord Wolseley, (Br.,) Capt. McVickar, from Tacoma, before reported having been ashore near here, and which left here to-day in tow for Dunkirk.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 9.—SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York, arr. at Havre at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogeman, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar at 4 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 5 P. M. yesterday.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Ashanti, (Br.,) Capt. Symonds, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS St. Regulus, (Br.,) Capt. Filestone, sld. from Shields for New York May 7.

SS Strathfillan, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Mackie, sld. from Sunderland for New York May 7.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York May 7.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Moar, sld. from Fowey for New York May 7.

SS Sallust, (Br.,) Capt. Henning, (from Santos, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Grate, from New York for Hodeidah, &c., arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Picque, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York, arr. at Cork to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New York for Naples, &c., arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Black, sld. from Santos for New York May 5.

SS Garrick, (Br.,) Capt. Edlen, sld. from Santos for New York May 6.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Prelle, from New York for Flushing, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Ardrishaig, (Br.,) Capt. Legsdail, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Dover to-day.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York for Bahia, &c., arr. at Pernambuco May 6.

SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. Dulling, from New York for Amsterdam, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Notre Dame de Salut, (Fr.,) Capt. Dolard, from New York, arr. at Marseilles May 7.

SS Caxo, (Br.,) Capt. Lang, sld. from Palermo for New York May 2.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Capt. Coxen, sld. from Ceara for New York May 4.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Trieste for New York May 5.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Buts, sld. from Rotterdam for New York to-day.

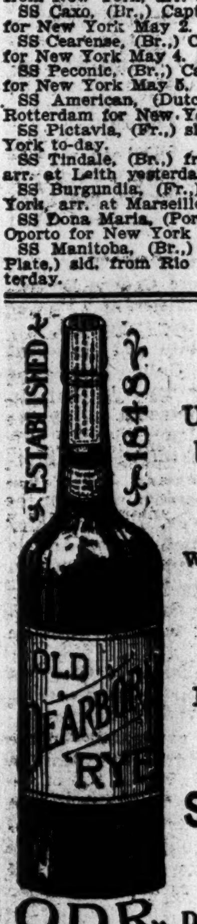
SS Pictavia, (Fr.,) sld. from Marseilles for New York to-day.

SS Tindale, (Br.,) from New York for Dundee, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, sld. from Oporto for New York May 4.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, (from River Plate,) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.



BOTTLED IN BOND
Under supervision of
U. S. Internal Revenue Department,
which guarantees its Age, Purity, and Strength.
For sale by all Leading Dealers.
W. P. Squibb & Co.
Distillers,
Lawrenceburgh,
Dearborn County, Ind.
FOR SALE IN NEW YORK BY
W. F. Morris, Grocer, 161 W. 125th St.
E. J. Callanan, Grocer, 41 and 43 Vesey St.
J. Milhau's Son, Druggist, 183 Broadway.
Schwarts Bros., Liquors, 148 E. 42d St.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., Drugs, 6th Av. & 23d St.
FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN BY
C. A. Mettler's Sons, Grocers, 88 & 90 [illegible]
The Bolton Drug Co.
J. H. Mullen, Grocer, Nostrand Av., cor. [illegible]

OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS

The President Sends the Names of Army Officers and Well-Known Civilians to the Senate.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR

Charles A. Whittier, William Astor Chanler, James G. Blaine, Jr., Fred M. Alger, Erskine Hewitt, and W. B. Allison Chosen.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations of officers in the volunteer army:

Captains, United States Army, to be Assistant Adjutants General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel—JOHN A. JOHNSON, Eighth Cavalry; FRANCIS MICHLER, Fifth Cavalry; JOSEPH H. DORST, Fourth Cavalry; WILBER E. WILDER, Fourth Cavalry; CYRUS S. ROBERTS, Seventeenth Infantry; GEORGE R. CECIL, Thirteenth Infantry; EDWARD J. McCLERNAND, Second Cavalry.

Major, to be Inspector General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—JOSEPH P. SANGER, Inspector General, United States Army.

Captains, to be Inspectors General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—FRANK D. BALDWIN, Fifth Infantry; EDMUND RICE, Fifth Infantry; MARION P. MAUS, First Infantry.

To be Inspectors General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—JOHN JACOB ASTOR of New York; CHARLES A. WHITTIER of New York; CURTIS GUILD, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Majors United States Army, to be Chief Quartermasters, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—DANIEL D. WHEELER, Quartermaster; CHARLES BIRD, Quartermaster; GEORGE E. POND, Quartermaster; JAMES W. POPE, Quartermaster; FRANCIS B. JONES, Quartermaster; CROSBY P. MILLER, Quartermaster; also AVERY D. ANDREWS of New York, a civilian.

To be Chief Surgeons, with rank of Lieutenant Colonels—Majors BENJAMIN F. POPE, Surgeon United States Army; Robert M. O'REILLY, Surgeon United States Army; ALFRED C. GIRARD, Surgeon United States Army; JOHN VAN R. HOFF, Surgeon United States Army; LOUIS M. MAUS, Surgeon United States Army; NICHOLAS SENN of Illinois; RUSH HUIDEKOPER of Pennsylvania.

To be Chief Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Major EDWARD E. DRAVO, Commissary of Subsistence United States Army; Major TASKER H. BLISS, Commissary of Subsistence United States Army; Capt. JAMES J. ALLISON, Commissary of Subsistence United States Army; Capt. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Commissary of Subsistence United States Army; Capt. DAVID L. BRAINARD, Commissary of Subsistence United States Army; Capt. OLIVER E. WOOD, Fifth Artillery; Capt. CHARLES H. GRIERSON, Tenth Cavalry.

To be Assistant Adjutants General, with rank of Captain—CHARLES R. MILLER of Ohio, WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER of New York, IRSKINE HEWITT of New York, WALTER L. BOUVE of Massachusetts, FRED M. ALGER of Michigan, JAMES G. BLAINE, Jr., of Maine, W. B. ALLISON of Iowa.

MANY WELL-KNOWN MEN.

The following are sketches of the careers of some of the most conspicuous men whose nominations to be officers in the volunteer army were sent to the Senate by the President yesterday:

John Jacob Astor.

John Jacob Astor, who has been nominated by President McKinley as Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, is the oldest and only son of the late William B. Astor, and the present male head of the younger branch of the Astor family. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Harvard University, and is now about thirty-eight years of age. He has always been much interested in military matters is a good horseman, and was a Colonel on Gov. Morton's military staff. A fortnight ago Col. Astor went to Washington and offered to equip a battalion, and to enlist for the war. He also offered his handsome steam yacht Nourmahal to the Government. Col. Astor married in 1891 Miss Ava Willing of Philadelphia. The elder of their two children is John Jacob Astor fourth. Col. Astor is a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Union, Tuxedo, New York Yacht, City, Century, Riding, Racquet, and Down-Town Clubs, and of the Loyal Legion and Society of Colonial Wars.

Charles A. Whittier.

Charles A. Whittier of this city, nominated, with Col. Astor, Inspector General, is a native of Massachusetts and a relative of the Poet Whittier. He was for many years a prominent and wealthy merchant in Boston. He served with distinction in the civil war and gained the title of General. Some years ago he came to New York to reside, and has been for some time a well-known figure in New York and Newport social life. He is now about fifty-three years old and is a man of fine physique and martial bearing. Gen. Whittier married Miss Chadwick. His eldest daughter married Prince Beloselsky of Russia. He is a member of the Union and Metropolitan Clubs of this city and of the Somerset Club of Boston.

Curtis Guild.

Curtis Guild of Boston, who has also been nominated as an Inspector General, is a well-known Boston clubman. He is connected with several prominent Boston families.

Avery D. Andrews.

Ex-Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews of this city, who has been nominated as a Chief Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, has been prominent in militia circles for several years. He is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1886, and was Brigade Engineer on Gen. Fitzgerald's staff. He is a Major of Squadron A. Major Andrews is a tall, well-built and soldierly man of about forty. He married Miss Mary Schofield, a daughter of Gen. Schofield. Major Andrews served in the regular army from 1886 to 1893. He became Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, July 1, 1886, and First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Nov. 28, 1892. He was transferred to the Fifth Artillery on Dec. 5, 1892, and resigned from the regular army on Nov. 2, 1893.

William Astor Chanler.

William Astor Chanler of New York, who has been nominated as Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, is a son of the late S. Winthrop Chanler. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Ward and a granddaughter of John Jacob Astor 2d. Mr. Chanler, who is about thirty-two years old, has always pined for adventure. Some four years ago he went to Africa in pursuit of big game, and made a remarkable trip of adventure and exploration through the Zambesi country. When the present war began Mr. Chanler recruited a regiment and offered it to the Government, but the offer had to be refused. Mr. Chanler, it was recently reported, with ten companions, proceeded to Cuba, and was given the post and rank of Colonel in the insurgent army by Gen. Gomez. Mr. Chanler is a man of large means, a bachelor, and is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Riding, Metropolitan, and Meadow Brook Clubs.

Erskine Hewitt.

Erskine Hewitt, who has also been nominated as Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, is the third son of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. He was graduated from Princeton in 1891, is about thirty years old, unmarried, and a member of the Union, University, Fencers, Riding, and Players Clubs. He is a fine horseman and cyclist, and excels in all outdoor sports.

James G. Blaine, Jr.

James G. Blaine, Jr., of Maine, but now a resident of New York City, is also to be an Assistant Adjutant General, with Messrs. Hewitt and Chanler. Mr. Blaine is the youngest son of James G. Blaine. He is now about thirty-five, tall and well built, and has his father's features and eyes. He married Miss Marie Nevins of Ohio, who obtained a divorce from him some years ago. She afterward married Dr. William T. Bull. Mr. Blaine has been engaged in newspaper work in New York for two years past.

W. B. Allison.

W. B. Allison of Iowa, who is to be one of the new Assistant Adjutant Generals, is the son of Senator Allison of Iowa.

Walter L. Bouve.

Walter L. Bouve of Boston, who has been nominated as an Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain, is well-known in the Bay State. He is Captain of the First Corps Cadets of Boston.

Charles R. Miller.

Charles R. Miller of Canton, Ohio, who has been nominated as an Assistant Adjutant General, is a son of the President's old-time friend in Canton.

Fred M. Alger.

Fred M. Alger of Michigan, who has been nominated as an Assistant Adjutant General, is a son of the Secretary of War.

Nicholas Senn.

Nicholas Senn of Illinois, who has been nominated as a Chief Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, is Surgeon General of the State militia of Illinois.

WORK OF RECRUITMENT.

30,000 National Guardsmen Mustered In So Far—Equipment Problems That Cause Trouble.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Thirty thousand recruits from the National Guard organizations of the various States and Territories had been mustered into the service of the United States under the President's call for volunteers up to 6 o'clock this afternoon. This is the result of the work of the mustering officers up to date, as summarized at the Adjutant General's office. It is regarded as highly encouraging, and gives rise to the expectation that the work of enlistment may be completed substantially within the present week.

There will be delays here and there, caused chiefly by the failure of the volunteer regiments and battalions to measure up to the required strength and by the necessity for their filling out their ranks by recruitment, but it is believed that most of the complications which have hindered the process so far have been cleared away and that the remaining 95,000 can be enlisted rapidly and smoothly.

Now that the task of getting the National Guard into the volunteer army is in a fair way to early and successful accomplishment, the question of equipment looms up as a serious one. There will be no trouble about mobilizing or transporting the 125,000 volunteers, as our railroad facilities are equal to almost any conceivable demands. Nor will there be any difficulty in supplying rations to the recruits, as the available supply of food is to all intents and purposes unlimited. But the matter of tents, uniforms, and accoutrements offers a problem of quite a different nature.

It is estimated that, counting the tents the Government already owns and those it can buy that happen to be made up ready for use, there is not enough material in the United States to supply tents for an army of more than 50,000. Every white duck factory in the country is running on orders from the Government for tent cloth, and the stuff is being made up on hurry orders as fast as possible, but it necessarily will be a considerable time before camp shelter can be provided for 125,000 men.

There is a similar shortage in the peculiar blue cloth used for army uniforms, of which there is not in existence a fraction of the quantity that will be required. Extra hurry orders for thousands of yards of this material have been placed with the manufacturers, and contracts are being made with other factories and dealers to supplement the supply with cloth of a similar kind. In the item of shoes is a like deficiency, which the Quartermaster General is endeavoring to supply.

The extremity in which the War Department finds itself because of the difficulty, the impossibility, almost, of providing equipment for a new army suddenly called into being is alluded to as but another illustration of unpreparedness for war. The fact that the country, with its unlimited resources and marvelous energy, will be able to overcome the drawbacks thus imposed will not, War Department officials hope, be allowed to excuse a similar state of affairs hereafter.

THREE HUNDRED ROUGH RIDERS

Just from Arizona, They Are Encamped at San Antonio on Their Way to War.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 9.—Two hundred and eighty men exclusive of those who are to attend to the pack train are in "Rough Riders' Camp," at Riverside Park, to-day, and, according to expert opinion, a hardier, handier lot never set foot in stirrup. The Arizona boys arrived first, under charge of Major A. O. Brodie, formerly of the First United States Cavalry, at 5:30 yesterday morning. Fifteen Arizona men were detailed to bring down twice that number of half-broken animals from Fort Sam Houston. Each man dived into the line in the darkness and brought out his pair without a moment's hesitation. No saddles or bridles had been provided, but there was the all-sufficient rope, and halters were speedily fastened about the heads of the "leads."

For the mounts, a simple hitch of the rope about the lower jaw was bridle enough, and the boys leaped to the bare backs of the rearing, plunging beasts. Not a horse failed to "buck," two reared and fell backward. The "leads" at their rope's ends "milled" and wound one about another in apparently inextricable confusion, but, dark as it was, not a man in the struggling mass was dismounted. One after another they disentangled themselves, and, following their Colonel's shout, rode through the sally port, halting there for a minute or two to form, then with a simultaneous whoop they sped away for camp.

SEWALL PREFERS THE SENATE.

He Will Not Go to the War If He Must Resign His Seat First.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Sewell has not yet decided absolutely whether he will accept the nomination to a Major Generalship in the volunteer army, but it is understood from reliable sources that his determination in the matter will depend entirely upon whether his acceptance will require the resignation of his seat in the Senate.

He has told some of his closest friends that, rather than surrender his seat he will forego the privilege of going to the war, desirous as he is of going. This decision is in accord with the advice of his Republican friends in the Senate to whom Gen. Sewell's nomination has been a matter of no small concern. They have from the first taken the position that it is an easier matter to get Major Generals than to get Republican Senators, and Senator Sewell has consented to leave the decision of the question to the Attorney General of the United States and the Attorney General of New Jersey.

The matter has been referred to them, and if they decide that he cannot legally hold both offices he will resign the commission of Major General and remain in the Senate. There is no doubt that in case of a vacancy in the Senate the present Governor would appoint a Republican, but as his appointment would only hold until the Legislature meets next Winter, and as there is no foretelling what its political complexion may be, it is deemed wisest not to take the chances on the loss of a Republican Senator.

PONCHOS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Government Orders 15,000 Rubber Blankets for Field Service.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—The Cleveland Rubber Works have just received a rush order from the United States Government to furnish 15,000 ponchos for the volunteer army. The ponchos are light rubber blankets, 72 by 45 inches, and are adapted to three uses. They can be used as blankets, as capes, or four of them may be laced together and made into a tent. It is the intention of the Government to furnish all the volunteers with these blankets, as they will be especially serviceable in Cuba during the rainy season. Another order for 50,000 ponchos will probably be given the company within a few days.

Messrs. Warner & Swayze to-day shipped to various coast forts the first installment of the new telescopic sights they have been making for the big guns. Lieut. Montgomery, United States Army, inspected the new instruments and has pronounced them all right. The contract for these telescopic sights is the first given to an American firm, they having been made heretofore in England.

ARMY IN THREE CLASSES

Expeditions to be Sent to Cuba from Mobile, Tampa, New Orleans, and Galveston.

FIRST DIVISION FOR INVASION

Second for Coast Defenses and Army Posts Vacated by the Regulars—Third Another Reserve Which May Stay at Home.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—With a view to systematizing the great work of mobilizing the forces and putting them in service, the War Department has planned a scheme which, it is believed, will very much hasten the work of getting the men together and equipping them, while avoiding any congestion of the railroad traffic such as is always to be apprehended in cases of war. Instead of allowing all the troops called for from a particular State to be assembled and broken in at the rendezvous, the department is instructing its mustering officers to complete the organization of regiments as rapidly as possible, and as soon as one is organized to report the fact to the department, when that regiment will be ordered at once to the point selected for concentration.

In this way the Government will be relieved greatly in the distribution of stores, which will be called for only as fast as they are needed. The men also will be more amenable to discipline when quickly transferred to the concentration points outside their own States. It is the expectation that the first regiments organized and reported from the States will be sent to Chattanooga, thence going to Cuba via Mobile, Tampa, New Orleans, and Galveston, for expeditions will be dispatched from each of these ports.

The Governor of a State will have no hand in the designation of the regiments to go to particular concentration camps. The destination will depend upon the promptness with which the volunteers are organized and are ready for transportation. Probably about one-third of the entire levy called for by the President, or about 40,000 troops, will constitute the force to be sent South to take part in the first Cuban service, following the regular army forces. These troops will be the first to receive their equipment, just as was defined in Gen. Miles's circular issued to-day.

When they are organized, equipped, and concentrated, the Government will be ready to equip the second contingent, namely, the forces, about equal to another third of the total call, which will be assigned to the defenses of the coast and harbors, replacing the regular United States troops withdrawn from those posts. Thus, it will be noted from a study of the concentration order that six regiments and two troops of New York volunteers are assigned to duty under command of the Department of the East, commanding coast defenses and reserves which probably will result in their employment in New York Harbor and along the shores of Long Island Sound. Likewise, in the case of Pennsylvania five regiments, two battalions and two troops, are assigned to duty in the Department of the East, which will place them along the shores of the Delaware Bay and River as coast guard to protect the important shipping interests of that section.

When these are equipped the Government will turn its attention to the third class, comprising the last third of the 125,000 volunteers called for. It is the sincere hope of the War Department that it will not be called upon to fully equip these troops before hostilities are at an end, but the work of preparation is proceeding on the contrary assumption. This third division will constitute the second reserve to be drawn upon for reinforcement whenever needed, and it is possible that the men never will be called upon to leave their own States unless the plans of the War Department miscarry. It may be remarked by the way that out of the first class will come the troops which will be sent to the Philippine Islands. Gen. Miles has prepared a scheme changing the boundaries of the present departments to facilitate the working out of this plan, and it is now before Secretary Alger for improvement.

DESTINATION OF VOLUNTEERS.

Secretary Alger Prepares a Statement Showing Where State Troops Are to be Sent.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In answer to repeated requests from all sections of the country for information as to where the various organizations of State troops which are being mustered into the United States service are to be sent, Secretary Alger to-day made a statement showing the destination of the volunteer troops. The list is subject to correction. It will be noticed that, generally speaking, three points are to receive the greater number of troops. It appears that the animating purpose of the department in making the assignments was to divide the volunteer forces in such a way as to be available for three distinct purposes. The first regiments raised in each State mustered in and found ready for service are to be sent to Chickamauga to be "licked into shape," and thence sent to Tampa and other Gulf ports, including Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston, preparatory to embarking for Cuba.

The second division of regiments go to Washington, where they are to form a grand reserve, ready to reinforce the Cuban Army at any moment, to man the coast defenses, or for other purposes. The third division is to remain for the present in the States in which the organizations are mustered, subject to call for duty in the Philippines or for general reserve purposes. Possibly they may never be called upon to leave their native States.

The official list is as follows:

Washington, D. C.

District of Columbia, one regiment of infantry.
Arkansas, one regiment of infantry.
Illinois, two regiments of infantry.
Indiana, one regiment of infantry and one light battery of artillery.
Iowa, one regiment of infantry.
Kansas, one regiment of infantry.
Kentucky, one regiment of infantry.
Massachusetts, one regiment of infantry.
Minnesota, one regiment of infantry.
Missouri, one regiment of infantry.
Nebraska, one regiment of infantry.
New Jersey, one regiment of infantry.
New York, two regiments of infantry.
Ohio, one regiment of infantry and one light battery of artillery.
Pennsylvania, four regiments of infantry and one troop of cavalry.
Tennessee, one regiment of infantry.
Texas, one regiment of infantry.
Virginia, one regiment of infantry.
Wisconsin, one regiment of infantry.
Wyoming, one battalion of infantry.
North Dakota, one battalion of infantry.

To Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga.

Colorado, one regiment of infantry.
Illinois, two regiments of infantry, one light battery of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry.
Indiana, two regiments of infantry and one light battery of artillery.
Iowa, one regiment of infantry.
Kansas, one regiment of infantry.
Kentucky, one regiment of infantry and one troop of cavalry.
Maryland, one regiment of infantry.
Massachusetts, one regiment of infantry.
Michigan, two regiments of infantry.
Minnesota, one regiment of infantry.
Missouri, one regiment of infantry and one light battery.
Nebraska, one regiment of infantry.
New Jersey, one regiment of infantry.
New York, four regiments of infantry.
North Carolina, one regiment of infantry.
Ohio, three regiments of infantry, three batteries of light artillery, and eight troops of cavalry.
Pennsylvania, six regiments of infantry.
South Carolina, one battery of infantry.
Tennessee, one regiment of infantry.
Vermont, one regiment of infantry.
Virginia, one regiment of infantry.
West Virginia, one regiment of infantry.
Wisconsin, one regiment of infantry.
North Dakota, one battalion of infantry.
South Dakota, one regiment of infantry.
Idaho, one battalion of infantry.

To San Francisco, Cal.

California, two regiments of infantry and two batteries of heavy artillery.
Oregon, one regiment of infantry.
Washington, one regiment of infantry.
Idaho, one battalion of infantry.
Utah, two light batteries of artillery and one troop of cavalry.

To San Antonio, Texas.

Texas, one regiment of infantry.
Arizona, two troops of cavalry.
New Mexico, four troops of cavalry.
Oklahoma, one troop of cavalry.
Indian Territory, two troops of cavalry.

To New Orleans, La.

Arkansas, one regiment of infantry.
Louisiana, one regiment of infantry.
Mississippi, one regiment of infantry.

To Mobile, Ala.

Alabama, one regiment of infantry.

To Tampa, Fla.

Georgia, one regiment of infantry.

To Department Commanders for Coast Defense and Reserve.

Alabama, one regiment and one battalion of infantry.
California, two battalions of infantry and two batteries of heavy artillery.
Connecticut, one regiment of infantry and two batteries of heavy artillery and one battery of light artillery.
Delaware, one regiment of infantry.
Florida, one regiment of infantry.
Georgia, one regiment of infantry and two batteries of light artillery.
Illinois, three regiments of infantry.
Indiana, one regiment of infantry.
Iowa, two regiments of infantry.
Kansas, one regiment of infantry.
Kentucky, one regiment of infantry and one troop of cavalry.
Louisiana, one regiment of infantry.
Maine, one regiment of infantry and one battery of heavy artillery.
Massachusetts, two regiments of infantry and one battery of heavy artillery.
Michigan, one regiment of infantry.
Minnesota, one regiment infantry.
Mississippi, one regiment infantry.
Missouri, two regiments infantry.
Montana, one regiment infantry.
New Hampshire, one regiment infantry.
New Jersey, one regiment infantry.
New York, six regiments infantry and two troops cavalry.
North Carolina, one battalion and one regiment infantry.
Ohio, four regiments infantry.
Pennsylvania, five regiments infantry, two batteries light artillery, and two troops cavalry.
Rhode Island, one regiment infantry.
South Carolina, one regiment infantry and one battery heavy artillery.
Tennessee, one regiment infantry.
Texas, one regiment infantry and one regiment cavalry.
Virginia, one regiment infantry.
Wisconsin, one regiment infantry.
Maryland, two battalions infantry.

THE HARBOR PATROL FLEET.

Government Vessels Will Be Ready for Service Within the Next Few Days.

The fleet of patrol vessels chartered by the State and manned by naval militiamen to enforce its regulations for harbor navigation, although doing splendid service, will be supplanted during the latter part of the week by Government vessels fully armed and prepared thoroughly to protect the mine fields throughout the harbor until the close of the war. The vessels furnished by the State were only intended to be used until the Government could perfect the organization of a patrol fleet of its own, and are now used for the sole purpose of protecting commerce. The vessels are unarmed, and the duty of their crews is simply to instruct the masters of incoming and outgoing vessels as to the location of mines and torpedoes, and make known the boundaries of the safe channels. The patrol was only offered and accepted for a period of six days, and already two days' work has been done.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to act at once and within a few days there will be a regular navy patrol in the harbor. Admiral Erben, who has charge of the coast patrol system, was notified yesterday morning that the torpedo boat Manly had been assigned to duty in the patrol fleet. This is the little Yarrow torpedo boat recently purchased in England and shipped to this country. Commander Field, who is in direct command of the harbor patrol, visited the navy yard yesterday and inspected the vessel. He reported that she is hardly suitable for the duty assigned her. Although about sixty feet long and very fast, her draught is so light and she is altogether so frail that her experiences in the waters of the Lower Bay are likely to be fraught with considerable danger at times.

The Freelance Ready.

It is extremely doubtful as well, according to Commander Field, whether she can mount guns of the calibre and weight required for the harbor and coast patrol service. Aside from the Manly, the only vessel available for the service within the next few days is the converted yacht Freelance, donated to the Government service by F. Augustus Schermerhorn. She will be ready for duty to-day. Lieut. G. C. Hanus has been assigned to command her, and she will have a full crew of regular navy men. She has an effective armament, and, unlike the State patrol vessels, will not hesitate to fire on a trespassing vessel if the protection of the mine fields requires it.

A telegram was sent to the Navy Department yesterday by Admiral Erben, asking that the newly acquired yachts Aileen, Viking, Restless, and Felicia, now preparing for sea at the navy yard, be assigned to the patrol service. Attention was called to the fact that the vessels are perfectly adapted to such service. They are of light draught, permitting them to roam at will over the harbor, and are of sufficient speed to overhaul any vessel desiring to slip out of or into the harbor at night. Moreover, they are all heavily armed for vessels of their tonnage, and can compel obedience at a distance. It is considered quite likely that all four will be added to the fleet.

The army engineers have congratulated and thanked Commander Stayton of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, for the splendid service being performed by his men in the fleet chartered by the State. Although the service was hastily organized Saturday night, already a perfect system of patrol has been established. There are three mine fields to be protected, situated at the following points: Sandy Hook and vicinity, the Narrows, and Willets Point at the entrance to the Sound. Guarding the latter field is the Naval Battalion launch Brooklyn, under command of Lieut. Ried. At either side of the Narrows are the tugs Charm and Excelsior. Inside Sandy Hook is the tug H. B. Moore. Outside the Hook is stationed the tug Starbuck. The tug E. S. Atwood cruises about the entrance of the Swash Channel and the tug C. P. Raymond guards the smaller Coney Island channels.

Many Ships Stopped.

During Saturday night seventeen vessels were stopped when on the point of trespassing in the mine fields, and on Sunday night nineteen were held up. The vessels prevented from violating the harbor regulations included several large steamers. The Cromwell Line steamer Louisiana, Capt. Kemble, from New Orleans, as she passed in shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, attempted to go up the Swash Channel, but was promptly turned back.

The vessels held outside Sandy Hook during the night are escorted up to the Narrows in a fleet by the patrol tugs. The tug Fred B. Dalzell is reserved for use as flagboat of the fleet. She leaves the Naval Militia ship New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, every morning at 3 o'clock, returning at 8 o'clock from a general tour of inspection, with the commanding officer of the guard.

Chief Engineer C. H. Robin, retired Naval Constructor Hoover, and Paymaster J. A. Stevens of the navy yesterday reported to Admiral Erben for duty in the coast defense system. The first two officers named left last night for Charleston to assist Commander Arnold in organizing a patrol system in the harbor there. Paymaster Stevens will have charge of the accounts in the First, Second, and Third Patrol Districts, which include the coast from the north coast of Maine to Cape Fear.

THE SOUND FORTS.

Those at Plum and Gull Islands About Finished—Notes.

The work of erecting forts at Plum and Gull Islands, in the vicinity of Greenport, L. I., has practically been completed. Men are, however, engaged mounting additional field pieces, and there is also a large force employed in constructing a retaining wall to prevent the sea washing away any of the sandy embankments. An extensive pier is also being built.

Col. C. A. Woodruff of the Commissary Department at the Army Building has issued 80,000 rations to the troops at Camp Black, Hempstead. The rations consist of 12,000 pounds of beans, 15,000 pounds of bacon, 50 barrels of flour, 80,000 pounds of hard bread, 3,200 pounds of baking powder, 7,200 pounds of coffee, and 12,000 pounds of sugar. The fresh meat and vegetables will be purchased at Hempstead by the Commissary Department.

Assistant Surgeon Jarvis, who is examining the men for enlistment in the hospital corps of the regular army in the Army Building, has passed upon twelve out of twenty-six applicants examined. The men are subjected to a very severe physical examination, and only those with the very best physiques are accepted. There are over 200 applicants yet to be examined.

Inspector Gen. R. P. Hughes of the Department of the East returned yesterday from a tour of inspection of the Atlantic Coast defenses. He visited every fortification from the Maine coast to Cape Fear, and reported that, while many minor improvements are necessary, the coast defenses as a whole are now in a splendid state of efficiency.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Giants Won a Close Game from the Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds.

SHINDLE'S COSTLY ERROR

It Enabled the New Yorks to Score Two Runs in the Fifth Inning—Effective Pitching by Meekin and Dunn.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	9	2	.818
Cincinnati	12	4	.750
Cleveland	12	6	.667
Brooklyn	9	5	.643
Chicago	9	6	.600
Boston	9	9	.500
Pittsburg	8	9	.471
New York	7	8	.467
Philadelphia	6	7	.462
St. Louis	4	10	.286
Louisville	5	15	.250
Washington	3	12	.200

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Baltimore, 13; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 11; Washington, 6.
Pittsburg, 9; Louisville, 5.
St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
Chicago, 12; Cleveland, 1.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Baltimore in Boston.
Cleveland in Chicago.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Washington.

The first game of the season between the New Yorks and Brooklyns was played at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon before about 5,000 persons, the Giants winning by a score of 3 to 1 in a game noted for quick and brilliant fielding. The direct cause of the Brooklyns' downfall was an error by Shindle in the fifth inning.

The game was a pitchers' battle, the mild weather enabling both men to do their best without a fear of injuring their pitching machinery. Meekin resorted to speed, and was very effective, while Dunn invariably pitched a slow, curved ball, which looked as big as a balloon to the home players when it sped across the plate. They seldom landed on the ball squarely, however, it taking a downward course when about to cross the plate. The Brooklyn pitcher's good work counted for nothing, however, on account of the poor support he received at the hands of Shindle in the fifth inning. Hallman allowed a run to be scored in the last inning, but it did not figure in the visitors' defeat.

Meekin had a very narrow escape in the last inning; in fact, erroneous playing by Hartman and Wilmot came dangerously near allowing the Brooklyns to tie the score. In this inning Meekin pulled himself together; with second and third base occupied, and only one man out, he struck out Tucker and then only allowed Hallman to raise a short fly to Davis. Tiernan is still on the sick list, and Wilmot, who covered his position yesterday, did very poor work. He failed to catch two hits, which fell from his hands, one of these misplays allowing the Brooklyns to score their only run. McCreery showed up well, and got in two hits, including a two-bagger, from which runs resulted eventually.

Davis had a good day at short, and, with Gleason and Joyce, completed a neat double play in the fifth inning. Grady's capture of a foul fly from Dunn's bat in the eighth inning, which he caught against the front of the stand, was one of the best plays in the game. Hallman and Sheckard did the best fielding for the visitors. The former's catch of a hard line hit, from which a double play resulted, in the seventh inning, saved at least one run. Sheckard pulled down two hard hits in left field.

The two runs credited to the Giants in the fifth inning were scored as follows: McCreery led off with a two-base hit to left field, and then Grady and Meekin were easily retired. Van Haltren got a base on balls. At this stage Shindle made the error that proved so costly. He fumbled Wilmot's slow hit, and McCreery crossed the plate. Joyce then made a very lucky hit. Lachance evidently misjudged the catcher's signal, and ran toward second, supposing he was to take a throw. Just then Dunn pitched a straight ball, Joyce hitting it between second and third, which position was unprotected, allowing Van Haltren to score. Davis went out to the catcher on a foul tip. Had Shindle fielded Wilmot's grounder cleanly, the New Yorks would have been retired without a run. Again in the eighth inning the Giants scored a run after the side should have been retired. This time Hallman allowed an easy grounder to get away from him. Van Haltren, who bunted safely and stole second, scored on the error.

In the last inning Jones, the first batter for the Brooklyns, reached first on Hartman's low throw to Joyce. Lachance struck out. Sheckard hit a safe grounder past Joyce, and when Wilmot muffed Shindle's high hit, Jones scored. The next two batters were easily retired. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	2	0	0	V.Halt'n, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Wilmot, lf	0	1	1	0	2
La'ch'ce, ss	0	0	3	2	0	Joyce, 1b	0	2	16	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	0	4	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	1	2	Gleason, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Tucker, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Hartman, 3b	0	0	1	4	1
Hallman, 2b	0	1	3	5	1	McCreery, rf	2	2	0	1	0
Ryan, c	0	0	4	0	0	Grady, c	0	0	5	0	0
Dunn, p	0	0	0	3	0	Meekin, p	0	0	0	4	1
Total	1	4	24	10	3	Total	3	6	27	17	4

Brooklyn ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
New York ......0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 .—3

Stolen base—McCreery. Two-base hit—McCreery. Double plays—Gleason, Davis, and Joyce; Hallman and Lachance. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 4; off Meekin, 3. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Meekin, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; New York, 9. Umpire—Mr. Curry. Assistant umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Baltimore, 13; Boston, 0.

BOSTON, May 9.—The Bostons played a listless game to-day and allowed themselves to be shut out by the Baltimores without a run and almost without a hit. Nichols was batted at will by the visitors. Score:

Baltimore ......1 2 0 0 0 0 3 1 7 0—13
Boston ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Base hits—Baltimore, 17; Boston, 2. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia, 11; Washington, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Senators had to-day's game well in hand in the fifth inning. Pratt was then sent in to pitch for the visitors, and the home team made but two hits off his delivery. Good hitting, coupled with misplays enabled Philadelphia to win out rather easily. Score:

Washington ......0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0— 6
Philadelphia ......0 1 0 0 1 2 7 0 0—11

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Pittsburg, 9; Louisville, 5.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—Pittsburg won its first game of the season on the home grounds to-day. Cunningham was batted hard, while the visitors found Rhines very effective. Score:

Pittsburg ......4 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 ..—9
Louisville ......2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 13; Louisville, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver; Louisville, Cunningham and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Chicago, 12; Cleveland, 1.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—The Chicagos did plenty of hard hitting to-day, while the home team was weak at the bat. Wilson was hit by a pitched ball and had to retire. McAllister was hit by a batted ball, and also had to retire. Score:

Cleveland ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0— 1
Chicago ......0 0 4 4 1 2 0 0 1—12

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 9. Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 18. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson, McAllister, Kelb, and Zimmer; Chicago, Griffith and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—St. Louis won an interesting twelve-inning game to-day. Hill, the home team's pitcher, was poorly supported. Two base hits by Clements and Decker enabled the visitors to score the winning run. Score:

Cincinnati ......2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5
St. Louis ......3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Peitz; St. Louis, Hughey, Daniels, and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Other Games.

At Reading—Newark, 5; Reading, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 9; Toronto, 7.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 7; Syracuse, 4.
At Allentown—Paterson, 9; Allentown, 7.
At Springfield—Providence, 10; Springfield, 4.
At Buffalo—Montreal, 8; Buffalo, 4.
At Washington—University of Virginia, 9; Georgetown University, 4.

RACING AT CHURCHILL DOWNS.

Lennep Wins the Blue Grass Stakes, with Goodrich Next.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—Three favorites were first past the post to-day. Perfect weather brought 7,000 people to Churchill Downs. The event of the day, the Bluegrass Stakes, was a runaway race for Lennep, the favorite, Goodrich getting the place with just as much ease. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; one mile. Banished, 105 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 1, won; Frank Thompson, 96, (Crowhurst,) even, second; Lord Zeni, 112, (Barrett,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44¼. Trimuda, Kriss Kringle, Komurasakie, and Dr. Stewart also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; four and a half furlongs. Heliobas, 113 pounds, (Hill,) 6 to 5, won; Great Land, 123, (Perkins,) 9 to 5, second; Queen of Song, 105, (Matthews,) 8 to 5, third. Time—0:56¾. Ed Tipton and Hanan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. The Planter, 105 pounds, (Barrett,) even, won; Duncan Bell, 101, (Matthews,) 15 to 1, second; Joe Clark, 112, (Everett,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:52½. A. B. C., Vice Regal, Dominica, and Bromo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Blue Grass Stakes, value $1,300; six and a half furlongs. Lennep, 107 pounds, (Martin,) even, won; Goodrich, 117, (Perkins,) 2 to 1, second; Ollie Dixon, 107, (Matthews,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Mariti, First Call, and Odaliche also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Manana, 100 pounds, (Dupee,) 40 to 1, won; Old Fox, 101, (Nutt,) 6 to 1, second; Estabrooke, 101, (Powers,) 80 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Monongah, Peleus, Myosotis, Stanel, and Giddy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Duke of Baden, 114 pounds, (Conley,) 4 to 1, won; Parker Bruce, 114, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 1, second; Terreno, 107, (Hill,) even, third. Time—1:04½. Glad Hand, Miser Dance, Amelia T., Grace Darling, and Trelevyn also ran.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; winning penalties. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile.

Ten Spot	118	Gala Day	108
Previous	118		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. The Withers mile.

Lithos	116	King T.	105
Deerslayer	113	Marsian	101
Our Johnny	112	Refugee	100
Louise N.	108	Braw Lad	100
Arabian	106	Black Dude	90
Bannock	106	High Hoe	84
Rifle	106		

THIRD RACE.—The Fashion Stakes of $3,000, for two-year-old fillies. Last half mile of the Eclipse Course.

Lady Onward	119	Tender	119
The Rose	119	Corsican Maid	119
High Degree	119	Miriam Claire	119
Harmonica	119	Belle Stuart	119
Reflect	119	Water Girl	119
Prestidigitatrice	119	Nell Dale	119
Belle of H.	119		

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, at 15 pounds under the scale. Last four and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse Course.

Mr. Clay	107	Animus	107
Magnum	107	Kirkwood	107
Ovation	107	Hapsburg	107
Counsellor Wernberg	107	Larva	107
King Don	107	Lady Exile	104
Empire	107	Influence	104
Muggins	107	Tenor	104
Jean Beraud	107	Tartan	104
Tyran	107	Sunny Stream	104
Hopkins	107		

FIFTH RACE.—The Crotona Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $1,500. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile.

Thomas Cat	129	Warrenton	118
Sly Fox	124	Ruskin	110

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Kinnikinnic	126	Hanlon	114
Damien	123	Arquebus	109
Handball	119	Ortoland	106
Handwell	116	George Boyd	103
Mont d'Or	115		

Racing at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—Results of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Mill Brae won, Red Spinner second, Lena Marie third. Time—1:09½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Dolore won; Lucky Star second, R. Q. Ban third. Time—1:18.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. El Mido won, Obsidian second, Rey Hooker third. Time—0:55¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Flandes won, Candelaria second, Del Paso II. third. Time—1:49¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Sly won, Chappie second, O'Connell third. Time—1:14½.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Miss Rowena won, Step About second, Soscol third. Time—1:01¾.

Weights for the Toboggan.

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Toboggan Slide Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, to be run at Morris Park on Thursday, over the Eclipse Course:

Ben Holladay and Cleophus, 126 pounds each; Octagon, 125; Royal Stag, 123; Typhoon II., 122; Irish Reel and Isidor, 119 each; Algol, 118; Bowling Brook, 117; Macy, 115; George Keene, 114; Bililli, 111; L'Alouette, Sanders, and Blue Devil, 107 each; Varus, 104; Mr. Baxter, 103; Yankee Sam, Miss Tenny, and Kenmore Queen, 102 each; Gala Day, 99; Handpress, 98; Nuts, 97; Feliche, 95; Debride, 90.

FITZSIMMONS WANTS TO FIGHT.

Champion Prizefighter Accepts the Challenge of Both McCoy and Corbett.

BOSTON, May 9.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons this afternoon announced his acceptance of the offer of "Kid" McCoy to pay the champion $10,000 for a fight at middleweight, and also his acceptance of the offer of James J. Corbett of $25,000 for an opportunity to regain the heavyweight championship. Fitzsimmons will meet either man before the regularly organized club offering the largest purse, but he will insist on a side bet of $10,000 in each case, and both matches must take place before the last of September this year.

This announcement is accompanied with the offer of Julian, Fitzsimmons's manager, and the prizefighter himself, to bet $2,500 that neither McCoy nor Corbett will make good his offer.

DENVER, Col., May 9.—After reading the Associated Press dispatch from Boston this afternoon announcing that "Bob" Fitzsimmons had accepted his offer of $25,000 for an opportunity to regain the heavyweight championship, James J. Corbett sent the following dispatch to W. A. Brady, his manager, who is in New York City:

"Go after that man [Fitzsimmons] and make my offer to him again—$25,000 that I will stop him in ten rounds—and put up some money. Show him up."

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Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents,
—28 Vesey St.—

NEW YORK FIRE UNDERWRITERS

J. Montgomery Hare Nominated to Succeed E. F. Beddall as President.

The annual election of the officers and standing committees of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held next Monday.

The Nominating Committee of the Board announced yesterday the following regular nominations: President—J. Montgomery Hare; Vice President—Benoni Lockwood; Secretary—Alfred M. Thorburn; Assistant Secretary—Lindley Murray, Jr.; Committee on Finance—F. O. Affeld, H. E. Bowers, H. W. Eaton, George B. Edwards, Harold Herrick, W. W. Underhill, John M. Whiton; Committee on Fire Patrol—B. G. Ackerman, H. H. Hall, E. Litchfield, A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., William B. Ogden, E. G. Snow, M. A. Stone; Committee on Laws and Legislation—E. L. Allen, C. L. Case, W. E. Hutchins, E. R. Kennedy, Charles Sewall, John H. Washburn, George S. A. Young; Committee on Surveys—George W. Babb, Jr., Samuel P. Blagden, A. D. Irving, D. D. Leeds, West Pollock, Charles E. Shade, Frank T. Stinson; Committee on Electricity—James A. Alexander, G. W. Burchell, George M. Coit, J. J. Courtney, F. C. Moore, Frank M. Parker.

Mr. Hare, who is named to succeed Manager E. F. Beddall of the Royal as President of the Board, is the United States manager of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England and the present Vice President of the Board. Mr. Lockwood, the New York manager of the Insurance Company of North America, was nominated to succeed Mr. Hare as Vice President by the committee in recognition of his services to fire insurance interests as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Tariff Association during the six years of that body's existence.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the losses for the assured.

A representative of the Chicago underwriters in the Protective Fire Association of New York 's in town, investigating the affairs of the association.

The insurance agency of Wood, Bacon & Hines, in Louisville, Ky., is to be dissolved, the firm becoming Wood & Bacon. It is the only non-board agency in Louisville.

The Maryland Casualty Company has applied for admission to Illinois, and will appoint as general agents Mize & Haven, the representatives of the American Bonding and Trust Company.

A series of suits will be brought against President Otto E. Von Au and Secretary Antonio Rasines of the insolvent Lincoln Fire Insurance Company for sums aggregating over $100,000, representing loss claims held against the company.

Superintendent James R. B. Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has accepted an invitation to take part in the joint examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to be undertaken May 16 by the Insurance Departments of Michigan, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri.

The insurance on the property at 197 to 201 Grand Street, which was damaged by fire yesterday morning, was distributed as follows:

On Weintrant & Tombacher:	
American of Philadelphia	$500
Magdeburg	500
British America	1,500
Royal	1,500
On G. M. Eisenberg & Son:	
Palatine	1,000
New England Underwriters	1,000
Atlanta Home	1,000
Royal	1,000
National	1,000
Capital	1,000
On Shuster & Birn:	
British America	3,000
German-American	2,000

Judgment for ex-Marshal Jacobus.

A judgment for $5,378.41 has been rendered by Justice Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, in favor of ex-United States Marshal John W. Jacobus, for fees and expenses during his term of office. The claim was for the taking of six Chinamen to San Francisco for deportation. Mr. Jacobus held that the law allowed him fees at the rate of 10 cents a mile for the Marshal, each prisoner, each deputy, and each guard. The bill was originally approved by Justice Brown, in the United States District Court, but was not allowed by the Treasury officials, who claimed only actual expenses on such trip were due the Marshal.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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One Year	$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:	
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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—Faust—8:15.
BIJOU—The Tarrytown Widow—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Pink Dominos—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Lord Chumley—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Highwayman—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—8:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TAXATION, NOT BONDS.

The attitude of the Democrats and silver Republicans toward the War Revenue bill is purely partisan and vicious. The needs of the country, the glory of its victories, and the righteousness of the war it is waging affect them no more than if they were savages from Borneo with rings in their noses. They exhibit themselves in so unpatriotic a guise that we feel that they would have forced DEWEY to withhold his fire under the guns of the Spaniards while they blackmailed the country into accepting their Populist amendments to the bill.

It is not too late to prepare a compromise measure that will be honest, sound, and productive. It is too late to pass the bill presented by Mr. DINGLEY.

If the Republicans will drop the bonds the Democrats might be prevailed upon to drop their corporation income tax, their greenbacks issue, and their "coining of the seigniorage." This is not going to be a long or a costly war. The end is in sight. There is no sufficient reason for selling two hundred millions of 10-20 year bonds. The people will cheerfully pay the cost of the war by extra taxation. Add fifty millions more of internal taxes to the $100,000,000 already provided and authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue not exceeding $150,000,000 annually of 3 per cent. one-year Treasury notes, and this war is "financed."

The Treasury notes will serve to meet immediate demands, and the yield of the new taxes will retire the notes. We suppose nobody now expects the war to cost more than $150,000,000, not including, of course, the provisions for permanent National defense which have been or will be authorized in consequence of our becoming suddenly aware of our past negligence in that respect.

Taxation, not borrowing, should be the Treasury policy for this small war. By offering to sacrifice the bond feature the Republicans can almost certainly pass a revenue measure that will meet the needs of the Nation, without increasing the debt and adding to the annual interest charge. If we borrow we shall borrow more than we need. If we pay as we go we shall stop paying when we stop fighting.

THE OREGON'S PROGRESS.

A good deal of nonsense is appearing in the public prints in regard to the progress of the first-class battleship Oregon and her consorts, the gunboat Marietta and the dynamite cruiser Buffalo, up the Brazilian coast. The statement is continually made that these vessels are speeding northward at the rate of 13½ knots an hour. It is not a very troublesome matter to refer to the records, which show that the highest speed of the Marietta is 12 knots an hour. Now the Oregon is not at all likely to run away from the poor little gunboat and leave her to the mercy of those mysterious Spanish cruisers which infest the day dreams of fishermen and "beachcombers." Those who find it too much trouble to look up the record of the Marietta's speed could hardly be expected to go to the labor of examining a chart. The Oregon and her consorts left Rio de Janeiro on May 4 and arrived at Bahia yesterday morning at 9:40. They occupied practically four and one-half days in making the run. The distance, as shown by the chart, is 720 miles in round figures. That shows that the ships have been making 160 miles a day. That is 6.6 knots an hour, not 13.5.

Traveling at the rate of 160 miles a day, the three ships should be heard from next at Pernambuco, two days and a half from the time when they leave Bahia. The distance thence to Pernambuco is about 400 miles. It is a simple arithmetical process to compute the length of their run. The slow rate of speed must be due to the Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, unless it should appear that the Marietta's bottom is very foul. In that case, with her small horse power, her speed would be greatly diminished.

The question of the safety of these vessels continues to be discussed. So many conflicting reports in regard to Spanish cruisers continue to be published that it is reasonable to suppose that there are none on this side of the Atlantic at all except those in the neighborhood of the Leeward Islands. Rear Admiral SAMPSON will take good care of those. Meanwhile the Oregon and her consorts will proceed quietly on their way to Key West. The wisdom of the Navy Department in ordering them around from the Pacific has been demonstrated. Admiral DEWEY's cleaning up action at Manila left nothing for them to do off our Western coast.

WAITING.

The tide of battle now rolls deepest and most swiftly in Spain itself. In a country not previously given to rioting and disorder, the tumults of the past week would mean nothing short of revolution and the overthrow of the monarchy. It must come to that in Spain very soon if the outbreaks continue to increase in number and fierceness as they have done since the news from Manila reached Madrid.

The Cape Verde fleet continues to be the great riddle of the deep. It does not appear that it has come to Puerto Rico, where SAMPSON would have given it so vociferous a welcome. It may have put back homeward to join forces with the vessels at Cadiz, or it may have gone to intercept the Oregon. In either case the Strategy Board may deem it safe and advisable to land a large force in Cuba and push matters to a conclusion with BLANCO. The work can be done with less trouble and peril during the coming month than at any subsequent time up to November, and it is extremely desirable that we possess Havana before the August gales break the blockade.

SAMPSON is expected to possess himself of Puerto Rico. That done, it is quite unlikely that we shall be visited by the Cape Verde fleet. If we want to engage it we shall have to go in search of it.

AN OLD SPANISH WAR.

Probably not many readers of newspapers are aware that Cuba and the Philippines have before now both been lost to Spain in a single war, and still fewer are aware how it happened. It happened, as a matter of fact, as a result of the "family compact" of the French and Spanish Bourbons, which was executed in August, 1761, by which France and Spain were to aid each other in future wars and to guarantee to each other the possessions which they might hold at the next conclusion of peace. The compact by its terms applied only to future wars, but a special and secret article was appended to it by which Spain bound herself to declare war against England if France should be still at war with her on May 1 of the following year. France undertook at the same time to restore to Spain Minorca, which the French had captured from the English in 1756, and for his failure to relieve which Admiral BYNG had been executed.

This was a very foolish compact for Spain. France and England had already been at war since 1755 and France had been worsted all the world over. Under the influence of PITT's energy England had won an almost unbroken succession of victories. It was the events of this war that secured British supremacy in India and in Canada. Spain came into the war just in time to receive a drubbing before its close. Although the family compact had been kept secret, PITT had inklings of its existence, and he was in favor of declaring war upon Spain at once. Being overruled by NEWCASTLE and BUTE, with whom the King agreed, he resigned his office.

His judgment was vindicated by the event. His plan was to begin the war by capturing the homeward-bound Spanish galleons, taking possession of Panama as a base of operations upon the Pacific, cutting off communications between Mexico and Peru, both then in Spanish hands, and directing expeditions against Havana and the Philippines. He had warned his colleagues that Spain meditated treachery, and that England ought to take the advantage of attacking her while she was still unprepared. For some months Spain was exceedingly civil and fair spoken, but in November, 1761, the British Ambassador at Madrid reported "a surprising change" in the tone of the Spanish officials and "a haughty language" held by this Court, so different from all the former professions. The explanation of the surprising change was that the "flota" of homeward-bound galleons, laden with merchandise and treasure, had arrived at Cadiz, which, if PITT had had his way, would have been intercepted at sea. Before the close of the year England had recalled her Minister at Madrid and expelled the Spanish Minister at London, and her declaration of war was issued Jan. 4, 1762.

In the same month of January the British fleet under RODNEY, with 12,000 troops under Gen. MONCKTON, had captured from the French Martinique, the fall of which involved that of Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. A large part of the naval and land forces that had been engaged in these operations was released for action against the Spanish possessions. The British expedition under Admiral Sir GEORGE POCOCK and the Earl of ALBEMARLE, which left Portsmouth March 5, 1762, after this addition, amounted to 19 ships of the line, 18 smaller men-of-war, and 150 transports, with 10,000 troops. They made good their landing near Havana. In the harbor were 12 ships of the line, in the fortifications a force numerically equal to the invaders. Havana fondly imagined the Morro and Punta to be impregnable in 1762, just as they believe them to be impregnable now. The first attack was directed against the Morro. The construction of the British batteries began on June 12, but the progress of the siege was slow, being hindered more by the climate than by the Spaniards. In July some reinforcements arrived from New York. On the 30th of that month, after a breach had been effected by mining and battering, the British took the Morro by assault, the garrison, excepting the officers, behaving with much cowardice. The Morro in their hands, the British began to plant batteries against the city. These opened fire Aug. 11, within six hours had silenced the defenses, and the Spaniards on the 13th entered into a capitulation, by which they surrendered the city, the whole west end of the island, and all the ships in the harbor.

In the old war the capture of Havana preceded that of Manila. It was not until Sept. 24 that an expedition comprising about 2,300 troops, under the command of Brig. Gen. DRAPER, dispatched from Madras, appeared before Manila, the Acting Governor of which, who was also the Archbishop, had not yet been apprised of the breaking out of the war. He made such a defense as he could, and directed a desperate rally of some hundreds of the native islanders who had been enrolled in the Spanish service. But on the twelfth day after landing a practicable breach had been effected and the invaders took possession of the town, which for several hours was given over to unrestrained pillage. The Archbishop made a capitulation by which they ransomed not only Manila itself, but the whole group of islands and the ships in the harbor, for four million Spanish dollars, half paid down in cash and half in bills upon the Treasury in Madrid. A transaction almost equally profitable was the capture in the South Pacific by vessels of DRAPER's squadron of the Spanish galleon, the Santissima Trinidad, of which the cargo was valued at three million dollars. An even richer prize was the Hermione, bound from Lima to Cadiz, and captured off Cape St. Vincent by British ships. The treasure on board amounted to four million dollars. It was taken to London and carried past St. James's Palace on the very morning of the birth of the Prince of Wales, afterward GEORGE IV., July 12, 1762. It is to connect the two anniversaries that the surrender of Havana is commonly said to have taken place on the same day, though in fact the capitulation was not signed till the 13th.

Except these losses Spain took nothing whatever by coming in just at the close of a war in which she had no real business. She did not even get Minorca, for England took that from France in exchange for Belleisle, and it did not revert to Spain finally (if it can be said to be hers finally even now) until the peace of Amiens, in 1803. To obtain possession of Havana Spain was forced to give up Florida to the English. Even that was considered by the English to be a bad bargain for them. They declared that Lord BUTE ought to have insisted upon Puerto Rico also, and would have got it if he had insisted.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The action of Gov. BLACK in disbanding the Thirteenth Regiment will doubtless cause much grief among the men of that organization and their friends. To those who have not closely watched the progress of events, furthermore, it will appear to be unnecessarily severe. But the facts fully justified the Commander in Chief of the State troops. Indeed, they left no other course open to him. The action of the Governor, it should be understood, has no relation whatever to the question of volunteering in the United States service. The men of the Thirteenth were free to do as they pleased in regard to that, and it was not in the power of the Governor to coerce them. They erred in refusing to obey a military order.

The Governor, through his Adjutant General, has explicitly stated in the order disbanding the regiment the reason for his action. He commanded the organization in Special Order No. 72 to proceed to Hempstead and go into camp there. The order stated the place and hour of departure. The men of the regiment had no business to question the intent of that order. The fact that they were subsequently to be asked to volunteer as soldiers in the National service was not officially communicated to them, and even if it had been, they must have known that the order to go to the Hempstead camp did not compel them to volunteer. Their plain duty in the premises was to go where ordered by the Commander in Chief without hesitation.

They did not go at the time ordered, and were therefore guilty of an offense making each one of them liable to court-martial. But no court-martial was necessary. The offense was committed by the bulk of the regiment acting as a body. There was nothing for the Governor to do but to disband the regiment as a mutinous body. Justice is done to the obedient members of the organization by organizing them into a battalion to be attached to the Twenty-second Regiment. This will bring the Twenty-second up to something like its full quota.

The effect of the Governor's action should be good. There has been altogether too much discussion of orders by those subject to them. All the skill in the world in tactics, all the accuracy in the performance of evolutions, and all the brilliancy of appearance on parade are absolutely valueless in the presence of a lack of perfect discipline, and there cannot be discipline where there is any tendency to question the propriety of obeying orders. Those regiments which have obeyed without discussion have earned public confidence and will doubtless give a good account of themselves in action. There is not a man at Hempstead to-day who can be compelled to volunteer. Yet every man who is there has proved that he is a good soldier, and even if he stays at home is entitled to and will have the respect of his fellow-citizens.

If it be true that the disaffection in certain regiments is due to the action of some of their officers, those officers ought to be removed from the sphere of their pernicious activity. They have no right to hold commissions.

A WORD TO MR. COLER.

The head of the Finance Department of the City of New York is a very powerful and independent officer. Without his assent and co-operation the machinery of the Municipal Government could not be operated a week. No man can compel him. He need take orders from no master, but only from his judgment and his conscience.

Mr. BIRD S. COLER holds this important office by the vote of the people. Pursuant to the advice of the Corporation Counsel, who is his law adviser, Mr. COLER has lately issued a statement of the financial condition of the city. It was a somewhat grotesque statement and it has been successfully assailed. The other day the Corporation Counsel sent a bullying and offensive letter to the Controller demanding that he make his statement intelligible. Mr. COLER at once replied that if the statement was unintelligible it must be Mr. WHALEN's fault, for a part of it was prepared in his office and all of it under his interpretation of the law.

That is a pretty good answer. Mr. COLER can make a better one, however, if he will resolve to manage his office independent of bosses and organizations and with regard only to his reputation and his duty.

It is tolerably clear that his Tammany associates have determined to make a scapegoat of him to save themselves and their chief from the discredit of the debt-limit hocus-pocus, out of which there has grown a situation of unforeseen and appalling seriousness for themselves. They have thrown thousands of men out of work. They have angered countless contractors, and contractors, as Tammany well knows, are men of great influence in politics. They have struck a blow at the cause of popular education and drawn upon themselves the censure of every voter whose children are kept out of the public schools for want of room. They have planted themselves, like masked highwaymen pistol in hand, in the path of real and sufficient rapid transit, provoking to fury twice every day scores of thousands of the adult and voting population of the city now subjected to the tortures and delays of old-fashioned, insufficient, and slow transit.

The men who came into power with the new year have been going down hill politically pretty fast, but the debt-limit juggle sends them sprawling to the bottom. They have forfeited the confidence of all classes. The workingman with his dinner pail distrusts them most of all, for they have hurt him worst. The psychological moment of revolt has come.

The office of the Controller is of the highest strategic value. It was in that office that the work was begun that overthrew TWEED. Things have not yet got to that pitch, but they have advanced so fast and so far that the Controller would perform a public service of incalculable value and earn the gratitude of the community and the support of its best men if he would cut altogether loose from organization control and administer the finances of this city according to a policy of his own, the policy of fidelity to the public interest exclusively.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the Spanish gunboats in Manila harbor, when ordered to surrender or fight by the Captain of the Petrel, sent back word that her ammunition was exhausted, and accompanying the statement was a request for time in which to procure a new supply. The answer made to this singular demand is not recorded in the dispatches, but as no Spanish boats were captured, it may be taken for granted that the Petrel opened fire at once and blew that particular vessel out of the water. The incident will doubtless be used at Madrid as proving us to be without "chivalry." Now, if the Petrel had been engaged in supplying material for a ballad, her commander might have felt impelled to grant his enemy's demand for time in which to arm himself anew, and would have refrained from utilizing the advantage of his position, but, being a practical man, of course he offered capitulation or destruction as the only alternatives. Granting to the Madrid critics that he was not magnanimous in the mediaeval sense, what will they grant us in return when we ask about those Spanish commanders who raised the white flag and then fired on the boats sent to take possession of vessels that had pretended to surrender? This conduct is no more calculated to inspire a balladist than it is to win the approval of authorities in international law. Apparently, Spain expects to be treated with fantastic chivalry by the United States, under penalty of calling us "pigs" if we act according to the dictates of common sense, and yet reserves for herself the privilege of violating the simplest rules of good faith whenever she finds it convenient to do so.

—Criticism of the conduct of the war has now all died away, and denunciation of the war itself, which came not long ago in a chorus which was loud if not impressive, has died away to a few piping voices unheeded by anybody. These objectors are people unable to see in war anything except its horrors. "War is destructive!" they moan, and will not take the trouble to see that war is also often constructive in the truest and most literal sense. How an American, with our four previous appeals to arms in mind, can be blind to the building power of shot and shell is a deep and dismal mystery. True, it is a clumsy and expensive sort of carpentry, but the structures thus erected stand as firm as others, and serve many purposes.

—French sympathy for Spain takes many forms, and remarkable as many of them are, the queerest of the lot is her refusal for the present to send back to Haiti the body of TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE for fear "of wounding Spanish susceptibilities" by seeming to favor the aspirations of the Cuban insurgents. Some months ago the Haitians suddenly awoke to the impropriety of allowing their national hero to sleep in French soil, and they applied through the proper diplomatic channels for the return of whatever may be left of the unfortunate patriot. The French Government was about to sanction the transfer when the war broke out, but then it occurred to somebody in Paris that Spain had once owned a part of San Domingo, and that TOUSSAINT had led a successful revolt. Instantly the negotiations were closed, and the most famous of West Indian negroes will have to occupy his grave near the Fort of Joux for a while longer. The funny part of this is that it was French rule, not Spanish, that TOUSSAINT overthrew.

PERSONAL.

—Much more important than anything said by Señor DU BOSC in his Toronto lecture was the behavior of his auditors. That an advocate with no case, and yet feeling obliged to say something, would have nothing better to offer than patent misstatements of fact and hysterical abuse of his opponents was so natural that it need cause neither surprise nor anger, but the people of this country are justified in giving expression to a little of both those emotions at the news that "many of Toronto's foremost citizens," including Government officials and church dignitaries, evidenced a sympathy for the speaker that often passed from cordiality to enthusiasm. The Englishman, colonial and other, vaunts himself on his love for "fair play," and we have frequently been told of late that Spain, as "the under dog in the fight," was kindly viewed by not a few British eyes. This is all very pretty, but the residents of Toronto, if they have followed the course of recent events with both care and intelligence—that is, if they have a right to hold any opinion at all in this matter—must know that the "under dog" in the present instance has been Cuba, not Spain, and that the United States has simply interfered to save the unfortunate creature from further torture. That Spain has turned on the restraining hand in impotent rage no more entitles her to compassion than do the struggles of a wife-beater while on the way to the police station. If the Canadians are so fond of "fair play," they should forget our tariff and labor laws for the moment, and recognize the obvious fact that we are defending humanity and civilization from motives which, if not quite disinterested, fail to be so only because we, being nearer to Cuba than any other nation, will profit a little more than the rest of the world from a suppression of the hideous condition of affairs which has prevailed in that island so long. Señor DU BOSC was ludicrously inaccurate in explaining the Cuban rebellion, in denying that the Cubans were overtaxed or oppressed, in describing Spain's proffered autonomy, and in charging us with a wreckless greed for new territory, yet he was "warmly applauded as he made his numerous points," and at the close of his speech, the representative of Archbishop WALSH called him a living proof that Spain is not mediaeval, ignorant, and unprogressive! Evidently Canada is not the place in which to look for British sentiment.

—Capt. A. T. MAHAN is quoted by a Washington paper as calling the affair at Manila "the greatest naval battle on record." That is a statement to which some modification would do no harm, and the chances are that the Captain used a phrase like "most remarkable," and not the word "greatest." However that may be, it is worth noting that this great naval authority drew a most reassuring deduction from the outcome of the engagement. The armored vessel, he said, has now demonstrated the good judgment of its constructors by proving its utility in battle. "The result plainly indicates that a cool-headed commander, who gets into the fight first and proceeds to business, has the best of the battle from the start. Commodore DEWEY was backed by a well trained and brave crew, which must not be lost sight of, and they should come in for their full share of the honors." Quite so, but the discipline and courage of the men bring one around again to the commander, and no matter how much credit he gets, no injustice will be done.

—That valuable adjunct of New York's educational system, the school ship St. Mary's, has felt the effects of war to a greater extent than any of our other institutions. Not only has the usual Summer cruise abroad been abandoned, through fear of a possible encounter with a roving Spaniard, but the Nation's need for all her trained officers has caused the withdrawal of those detailed to the school ship as instructors, with the effect of interrupting the study of books as well as that of seamanship. The difficulty will soon be overcome, however, for have we not the Naval Militia, with its members ready as well as competent to do anything they are told? Resort to that convenient body has already been made by the Board of Education, and Lieut. HOWARD PATTERSON of the Second Naval Battalion has been chosen to take charge of the St. Mary's. The selection was a judicious one, for Lieut. PATTERSON is not only well versed in every detail of the work he will have to do, but he is experienced in the transfer of knowledge from his own to other minds. Many a yachtsman and more than a few merchant Captains owe their skill in navigation as a science to lessons received from Lieut. PATTERSON. It is probable that further drafts on the Naval Militia will be made to complete the schoolship's corps of instructors before long, and that the boys on board of her will be able to continue their training despite the exciting course of National events. And, by the way, if they do leave their moorings for a practice cruise in near-by waters, it is far from certain that they would be terrified by a glimpse of the enemy. Their ardor is that of youth, and circumstances might easily enable them to give successful proof of patriotism.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Southern railway has made a new departure by appointing a young woman as its chief train dispatcher. She is a native of Georgia and is said to be but twenty years of age.

* * *

George A. Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Chicago, has formally protested against sports on Memorial Day. It condemns bicycle races, baseball games, &c., on that day, which it calls the National annual Sabbath.

* * *

Massachusetts claims to have more different kinds of native trees than has any kingdom of Europe. The number exceeds fifty, among them being nine large oaks.

* * *

Chicago's police force last year cost $3,457,665. The officers made 83,680 arrests, recovered stolen property valued at $390,628, and fines were inflicted amounting to $216,294.

* * *

It is reported in Missouri that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has offered the position of Chief of Scouts in the invasion of Cuba to Col. Stephen Olmsted of Sedalia, who was a famous and efficient scout in the Confederate Army.

* * *

A citizen of Wisconsin, who refused to pay a town tax of $38 on some goods on the ground that it was exorbitant, carried the case into the courts with the result on final appeal to the Supreme Court of utter defeat, at an expense to him of $300 or more.

* * *

An assembly of the Knights of Labor in Chicago has adopted resolutions declaring the hiring of substitutes by drafted men during a war, as was done so frequently in the war for the Union, un-American and disloyal, and demanding that citizens who leave the country to avoid military service be tried for high treason and, on conviction, shot.

PUBLIC CORRUPTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days we hear a great deal about the corruption in public places in Spain. Would it not be a good plan to "pluck the beam from our own eye before we take the mote out of our brother's?"

A few weeks ago THE TIMES gave an account of the extra allowance of $22,500 given to three Commissioners for opening a new street. In Saturday's issue there was an account of the refusal of the Supreme Court to allow extra compensation of $90,000 to three Commissioners for attending to the Elm Street widening. I am not a lawyer, but it seemed to me that the court did not set itself against the allowance, but only against the legal method of procedure, and pointed out the proper and technical way of taxing the costs, so that eventually the Commissioners will get the money. When the compensation is fixed by law, and the Commissioners accept their appointments, is it always with an eye to the extra compensation to be allowed by the courts? If so, I cannot see that there is any less degree of corruption than there is among the Spanish officials.

I know of a case of an old man and his wife, whose sole source of revenue was the rents obtained from a house on Elm Street. The city took his house, and he was compelled to vacate over a year ago. He had a mortgage on the house, and paid his interest from the rents. Being deprived of his house, he could not pay the interest, and the mortgages have been foreclosed. He is himself living in want, and yet the city owes him thousands of dollars, representing the savings of a lifetime. If the city can pay extra compensation to Commissioners, and I have no doubt that they get their money at once, it seems a very simple act of justice to pay promptly those "whose private property has been taken for public use" (in this case) without just compensation.

J.

New York, May 8, 1898.

Better Not Have Said It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On April 30 The Saturday Review printed the following in its leading editorial article, under the title of "The American Braggart":

"Even if the American squadron were to arrive at Manila unopposed at sea, there are no men to spare for a landing party, so that the movement must remain barren. The policy of showing off will remain as absurd and ineffective in the Philippines as in the Antilles."

It would be unkind to speculate as to the editor's emotions twenty-four hours later, and it would not be worth while. Of late years The Saturday's utterances have appealed chiefly to stock jobbers, promoters of mining companies and possibly holders of Spanish bonds.

MANILA.

New York, May 9.

The President's Private Secretary.

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal prints the following letter from James Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool, England, contradicting the story that he is about to return to the United States and become the President's Private Secretary in place of Secretary Porter:

"Liverpool, April 21.

"Mr. Horace M. Deal, Bucyrus, Ohio, U. S. A.

"My Dear Friend Horace: I have just received your letter of the 11th inst. with inclosure. Some days previous I had received newspaper extracts giving substantially the same story.

"The circulation of this story is very annoying to me. There is not the slightest truth in it so far as I am concerned. I absolutely know nothing of any criticisms upon Mr. Secretary Porter. He is a gentleman whom I esteem very highly, and I am pained to think that my name has been used in any way that might cause him embarrassment. It is not true that the President has intimated to me, in any way, directly or indirectly, that he desires me to return to Washington.

"I authorize you to use in any manner you see fit this denial.

"With assurances of the highest regards to you, and with the expression of hope that the starry flag will be crowned with early victory in the pending war with Spain, I am, sincerely your friend,

"JAMES BOYLE."

NUGGETS.

Emphatically.

Maine, Morro, Matanzas, mule, and Manila. This would seem to be a war of alliteration.—Washington Star.

Usually, at Least.

"What is a prophet, Uncle Jim?"

"A prophet? He is a person who is always surprised at the way things turn out."—Chicago Record.

A Fervent Wish.

"I wish," exclaimed a wrathy rich man, "that I could convince people I am not made of dollars and set out on the pavement with a card on top of me—'Take one!'"—Chicago Post.

They've Heard from Dewey.

"There's a report, Grumpy, that the Spaniards are off New York."

"Of course they are, and they know enough to keep off."—Detroit Free Press.

Why He Held Back.

Hepworth—You have decided not to enlist, eh?

Homegard—Yes, under the circumstances I do not see how I can do so and preserve the organization of my family.—Philadelphia North American.

WHICH ROAD?

From The Hartford (Conn.) Religious Herald.

If you could go back to the forks of the road—
Back the long miles you have carried the load;
Back to the place where you had to decide
By this way or that through your life to abide;
Back of the sorrow and back of the care;
Back to the place where the future was fair—
If you were there now, a decision to make,
Oh, pilgrim of sorrow, which road would you take?

Then, after you'd trodden the other long track,
Suppose that again to the forks you went back,
After you found that its promises fair
Were but a delusion that led to a snare;
That the road you first traveled with sighs and unrest,
Though dreary and rough, was most graciously blessed,
With balm for each bruise and a charm for each ache—
Oh, pilgrim of sorrow, which road would you take?

THEATRES IN WAR TIME.

Attendance Generally Falling Off and Patriotic Airs the Chief Attractions.

NEW PLAYS VERY SCARCE.

"The Tarrytown Widow," a Very Slender and Immature Farce, Saved from Absolute Failure by Ferguson's Personal Humor.

When the war with Spain has become an older story—if it ever does—it will not affect the theatrical business as badly as it does now, when the air is full of vocal and instrumental expressions of patriotism, and the brightly lighted streets up town are full of new excitements every night. Now the comparatively few people who are going to the theatres at all go "talking war" on the way, and resume that kind of talk between the acts. In some of the theatres and music halls war bulletins are read while the curtain is down. In all of them the orchestras play medleys of National airs, beginning generally with "Hail, Columbia!" and ending with "The Star-Spangled Banner." When the last-named tune is reached most of the people stand. Presumably those who remain seated are not less patriotic, as the folks who sit during the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in church are not always the least religious. But they are certainly the most conspicuous and least gracious—because of their excessive modesty, probably, or lack of savoir faire.

The tunes that are most applauded, besides "The Star-Spangled Banner," which has become our National anthem, are "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," and this indicates, as far as it goes, the sound taste of the public. "Marching Through Georgia" seems to be an unfortunate selection to denote the spirit of this epoch. Nobody applauds it. Why do not the leaders of the bands stop their marching through Georgia? The victors and the vanquished of the civil war are fighting for the same cause now. This particular tune is the only one that survives to awaken unpleasant memories. The others belong to the whole country.

If the war lasts people will seek diversion to get away from thoughts of war; and the theatres will prosper as they did, generally, in this city at least, from 1861 to 1865, when the enormous success of "Rosedale," at Wallack's, and the long run of "Hamlet," at the Winter Garden Theatre, were two notable examples of the demand for dramatic entertainment while battles were raging. Now, however, the attendance at all theatres has been materially diminished and at some of them it is very light. In spite of the cool weather, probably many of the playhouses will soon close their doors.

An extra divertissement was offered to the ponte assemblage at Daly's Theatre last night between the acts of "The Circus Girl." Mr. Hillier's band had finished playing "The Star Spangled Banner" when a mild-looking, slender gentleman, who announced himself as "George W. Swan, late of the American Opera Company," walked to the orchestra rail and suggested that the audience should join in singing a National air. He was willing to lead the music himself, he declared, and he proclaimed his ability to do so with "the best singer in America." Manager Dorney and the dignified but formidable head usher prevailed upon him to forego his purpose, but he left the theatre disgusted with the lack of appreciation shown by the audience.

"THE TARRYTOWN WIDOW."

A Farce by Charles T. Dazey Produced at the Bijou Theatre.

Of some plays "criticisms" are printed, of some only "notices"; "The Tarrytown Widow" belongs to the latter class. Criticism must fail in the presence of its rawness and immaturity, though few American playwrights have had more practical experience than its author, Mr. C. T. Dazey. "The Tarrytown Widow" is a "farcical comedy," and is in four acts. It was produced at the Bijou Theatre last evening, with new and elaborate scenery, and some handsome dresses. Its story concerns the mishaps of an elderly married man who tries to flirt with a pretty widow and finds himself involved in an affair of the heart with a hideous and vociferous spinster. Among the other personages are an American young man of lady-killing propensities, a monkey-like French Count, armed with a dagger; a youth of twenty-one years, who is dressed as a little boy and reads the wise sayings transcribed by the pupil of Epictetus—whose calm, philosophic mind might even have been undisturbed by a play of Dazey's—while he acts like a calf in the presence of women—oh, shades of Master Modus—and a precious young thing who has lived all her life in Tarrytown and eats bread and butter.

In the performance the artistic moderation and ample personal humor of W. J. Ferguson are conspicuous. His imitation of senile gallantry is delightful, and he saved the piece from a first-night failure. But this is not criticism—only a "notice." Madeline Bouton looks well, dresses well, and plays her preposterous part as well as any one could play it. Not so much can be said of some of the others, who sadly lack both Mr. Ferguson's moderation and Miss Bouton's personal charm.

Benjamin Bascom	W. J. Ferguson
Harry Sinclair	S. Miller Kent
Count Arnault	George W. Barnum
Augustus Bascom	Charles Lothian
O'Shaughnessy	Frank Russell
Bob	Cyril Young
Mrs. Raymond	Madeline Bouton
Mrs. Maria Bascom	Virginia Buchanan
Miss Ann Morris	Jennie Weathersby
Annie Morris	Mabel Strickland

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

"Faust," in English, Pleases a Large Audience.

The Castle Square Opera Company gave a performance of "Faust" in English last evening at the American Theatre. It was successful, judging from the evidence of satisfaction that was shown on both sides of the footlights—the particularly large audience applauded whenever sincerity of purpose was evident, and the singers, thus encouraged, presumably did their best.

Joseph F. Sheehan sang Faust, and evidently pleased everybody, as did also W. G. Stewart, who sang Valentine, and William Broderick Mephistopheles. They all had any number of curtain calls, and so did Miss Macnichol as Siebel and Miss Mason as Marguerite. The chorus, too, came in for its share of naïve enthusiasm. Its work can be greatly improved by being augmented in the soprano part, which just now is rather weak. Its efforts in the fifth act, however, produced a very creditable result. The entire performance would be much better if the singers received stronger and more discriminating attention from the orchestra, which at times failed in several solos to give adequate support.

This evening Miss De Treville sings Marguerite and C. O. Bassett will, it is said, appear as Faust.

CHARLES DICKSON AT KEITH'S.

He Presents a New One-Act Farce Called "Jealousy" in a Capable Way.

The short farce presented at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week by Charles Dickson is entitled "Jealousy," and is the cause of merriment from beginning to end. Mr. Dickson impersonates a bewildered German man excellently. His denotement of surprise and resentment throughout the farce is capitally done. Grace George as Maggie, a youthful domestic, is dainty and winsome. She seems capable of playing a stronger part in a longer play. The remaining support of Marion Booth and Gerald Griffin is also good.

The farce deals with the great jealousy of Jameson Bradbury (Gerald Griffin) and the vain attempts that he makes to capture the supposed object of his vengeance. Otto Pelz (Mr. Dickson) lives in the next flat and is the innocent cause of all the trouble. When he calls on the Bradburys to explain his predicament he is chased from room to room by the infuriated husband, and is finally captured. The play ends, however, on a peaceful scene, as Pels explains his behavior satisfactorily. The remainder of the programme is good.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

Few Changes of Bill and Nothing New of Importance.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Highwayman," sung by the Broadway Theatre opera troupe, is this week's attraction.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Jennie Yeamans, Fauvette, Serpolette, Rigolette, Pirouette, Pearl Bright, Joe Welch, and Maude King appear twice daily.

EDEN MUSEE.—Last evening the wax representation of Admiral Dewey attracted much attention. It had the post of honor in the central hall. The cinematographe exhibited a new series of war views.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—E. H. Sothern is this week's star, and his play is "Lord Chumley," in which his highly elaborated, richly humorous, and dramatically forceful portrayal of the slow-thinking, honorable hero is still very popular. The star is well supported.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—The scenery for Mr. Hammerstein's new afterpiece, "War Bubbles," was not ready last night, so the first performance was postponed until Thursday. A lively vaudeville performance was given by Marguerite Sylva, Adgie and her morally calloused lions, Yorke and Adams, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Au Bain," with Adele Ritchie; Clara Thropp in new songs and dances, Ouda in her aerial "turn," the brothers Damm on the horizontal bars, the Pantzer brothers, Le Roy, the illusionist; Sato, the juggler; Josie De Witt, Hector and Lauraine, and Gerome Edwardy—those are the attractions this week in the big music hall.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—James Albery's famous English version of "Le Dominos Roses," called "Pink Dominos," is this week's play, and its performance by the stock company last night highly pleased a large audience. Mr. Arden in Wyndham's rôle of Greythorne, Mr. Davenport as Percy Wagstaffe, Miss Brigham as Lady Maggie, and Miss Gheen as Greythorne's bewildered young wife were particularly well placed in the cast. Miss Gheen, who made her first appearance here in a recent experimental performance of "Camille," is a comely and interesting young actress. Mr. William Seymour and Mrs. Mary Barker appeared as the droll Tubbses.

A NEW STOCK COMPANY.

First Performance at the Herald Square Theatre Next Monday.

Contracts were signed yesterday afternoon between Frank Mordaunt and W. J. Block and the managers of the Herald Square Theatre, Messrs. Evans & Mann, for the organization of a stock company to be known as the Herald Square Theatre Stock Company, with the object of presenting during the Summer season, beginning next Monday, standard dramas, comedies, comedy-dramas, melodramas, military and naval productions, with a change of bill from week to week. The attraction for the opening night will be an elaborate revival of the old Union Square Theatre success, "Pink Dominos," with the same cast as that given to the play last night at the Columbus Theatre in Harlem.

W. D. Mann said last night that it was proposed to make the stock company the largest one in this country, the members including Frank Mordaunt, Aubrey Boucicault, Edwin Arden, E. L. Davenport, E. S. Abeles, Frank Losee, Frazer Coulter, Robert McWade, Jr., William Seymour, George S. Stevens, Sumner Clark, Arthur Bowles, R. Sutherland, J. W. Helsman, J. D. Cowles, Blanche Walsh, Amelia Bingham, Una Abell, Lilla Vane, Marion Abbott, Effie Germon, Grace Thorne Coulter, Elizabeth Holloway, Lydia Mott, Alice Toland, Emma Marsh, Bella Doré, Lizzie Galloway, Mina Ring, Grace Barton, Leona Luke, and others.

The repertory, Mr. Mann said, would comprise plays which have scored successes in the city, and some of those already decided upon for production include "Rosedale," "The Crust of Society," "Divorçons," "A Celebrated Case," "East Lynne," "The Highest Bidder," "Old Shipmates," "Romany Rye," "Captain Swift," "The Lady of Lyons," "In Spite of All," "Diplomacy," "Mr. Barnes of New York," "Christopher, Jr.," "The Banker's Daughter," "Camille," "Jim the Penman," "Lights o' London," and a number of new plays. Each piece will be carefully presented and special attention will be given to the scenery, costumes, and the casting of each character. The Columbus Theatre performance will be continued under the same management and on the same plan.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Sabastian Hiller has been re-engaged as Musical Director of Daly's Theatre for next season.

Sydney Rosenfeld, who recently sailed for Europe, has secured for production in this country Fulda's "Robinson Crusoe's Island," which has been produced in Vienna and from all accounts proved successful.

Arthur K. Diegon, a young dialect comedian and singer, recently of Donnelly and Girard's and Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" forces, will star next year in "Jan Van Damm," a new comedy drama, written by Edward Corbett.

This afternoon Miss Annie Russell appears at the Empire Theatre in Ethel Watts Mumford's play "The Scenario." Miss Russell will sail for London on Saturday, to appear there in the comedy recently played at Hoyt's Theatre, "Dangerfield '95."

Miss Grace Kimball, who for several seasons was E. A. Sothern's leading woman and who last year played with Henry Miller, was married very quietly on Saturday last to Lawrence M. D. McGuire at St. Francis Xavier's, and, it is understood, will retire permanently from the stage.

The exodus of theatrical people continues with every outgoing steamer from this port, and the sailing of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day is no exception to the rule. Among her passengers are Al Hayman and his wife. While abroad Mr. Hayman will confer with his partners, Charles Frohman and Frank Sanger, and will visit all the principal European cities, returning to this country the latter part of August.

ELWELL LOSES HIS SUIT.

Justice McAdam Refuses to Reinstate Him in the Manhattan Chess Club.

John D. Elwell, who was expelled from the Manhattan Chess Club for wrongfully opening a sealed letter addressed to its President pertaining to the club's business, sought by mandamus to compel a reinstatement, but Justice McAdam, before whom the matter came for a hearing, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday dismissed the proceedings. Elwell, after opening the letter, destroyed the original envelope and substituted one of his own, to make it appear that the letter had in the first instance been addressed to himself. The club deemed the offense of sufficient importance to call upon him for some explanation, and he was in consequence summoned to appear before its Board of Directors to answer the charge. He refused to appear, and challenged the right of the board to try him. He was tried by the Directory in September, 1896, and on the proof was convicted of the offense. The club, after this result had been transmitted to it, expelled him from membership by a vote of forty-seven to five.

Justice McAdam holds that instead of resorting to the court for relief Elwell "ought to have availed himself of the remedies provided by the constitution of the society and accepted the trial accorded to him; but this he declined to do, although offered by the Directory every opportunity to vindicate himself or to extenuate the offense."

The Court says that the defendant seems to have acted in good faith, and within its jurisdiction. "The relator deliberately allowed the proceedings in the inferior tribunal to go against him by default, when they might perhaps have eventuated in his favor if he had contested them as he ought to have done. He now seeks to have the case reopened and tried in this court upon mandamus. There is nothing to recommend or justify such novel procedure, and everything against it. The relator has no substantial grievance which calls for judicial interference by mandamus, and his proceeding must on the conceded facts be dismissed with costs."

A Yachtsman Drowned.

The body of James Hoffman was found in the bay off Richmond, Richmond Borough, yesterday. He lived at Mariner's Harbor, and left his home Sunday to see how his yacht was riding out the storm. The boat was anchored at Bay Avenue. It is believed that Hoffman fell overboard while trying to get out to his yacht.

BREAD RIOTS IN ITALY

Milan in the Throes of Revolution for Two Days Although Calm Has Been Restored.

NEARLY 1,000 PERSONS WERE KILLED.

Indications that the Rioters Were Thoroughly Drilled Beforehand in Anticipation of an Outbreak.

Men, Women, and Children Defy the Soldiers—Nuns Barely Escape the Fury of the Mob.

LONDON, May 10.—The Milan correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Calm reigns again. This being so, it can do no harm to say plainly, though it is by no means certain the words will reach you, that for the last two days this city has been in the throes of revolution, with all its horrors and all its sadness.

"Certain quarters to-day present a scene of complete devastation. In others the quietness of terrorism reigns, and this is the more striking when contrasted in the mind of the spectator with the scenes of yesterday and Saturday, when above the shrieks of the dying rose the wails of widows and orphans, the hoarse words of command, and the irresistible tramp of soldiers, followed by the terrible boom of cannon.

"When the fury first broke out many people, who would have nothing to do with the movement, were caught, as it were, in a trap. Here is an instance: When the soldiers were advancing to the charge against the first barricade in the Via Torino, a lady, young, richly dressed and stiff with terror, was struck by a bullet in the breast. She fell against the wall, only having time to exclaim "Mother!" before dying. In the same way old people, unable to resist the rush, were shot or trampled under foot.

Soldiers Treated as Invaders.

"At another point a fine carriage, with horses wild with fright, was stopped by the mob, and its occupant, a lady, forcibly removed and left to find her way home as best she could. The carriage was used to carry the wounded to the hospital. At the Central station the engine drivers and guards refused to leave their families to the mercy of the mob. However, after a delay of forty minutes, the troops obliged them to go on with the trains. The fighting was in real earnest, and the soldiers were received as peoples receive a foreign invader. Pools of blood were seen in the street, and often also the scattered brains of the killed.

The Red Cross service organized its members, wearing the international badge, and succored the wounded and dying. Many children had exceedingly narrow escapes, the firing coming just as the schools had been closed at noon. Parents rushed about in an agony of mind. Any mother or father will understand their feelings while passing through a mob with bullets whistling about their ears. The women, instead of restraining the men, egged them on to greater excesses, and even allowed their children to participate.

Some even pushed themselves under the noses of the soldiers, crying, "Cowards!" "Assassins!" "We work all day to maintain you in idleness," and raising similar protests. When the mob invaded the Central Railway Station the express for Turin was just on the point of leaving. The rioters, when they saw it, cried "Look, look, they are going to Turin for the fetes of the Jubilee of the Constitution. They are going to enjoy themselves. Shame, shame. Come back, come back," and so on. Meanwhile the train advanced, but very slowly, and hundreds of people threw themselves upon the track in front of the engine, screaming, "Come on, but over our bodies."

Workmen Well Organised.

"A very noticeable point throughout the two days' fighting has been that the workingman element, although without adequate means, offensive or defensive, has shown extraordinary tactical knowledge, a proof, among others, that organization existed and that preparations had been made, perhaps not for an explosion now, but at the first opportune moment.

"Thirteen barricades were built by the mob at the Corso Garibaldi, where this main street is intersected by others, forming a small square. Thus the people were masters of the ground, which they held for a long time before the Bersaglieri by acts of real heroism succeeded in penetrating the barricades. Even the gentle nuns of San Michele were for a time in grave danger, as the rebels were not likely to respect women. A barricade had been raised beside the convent, and this enraged the rioters.

"The savage cry arose, 'Let us use the nuns to heighten our barricades.' They were on the point of carrying out the idea when one of the sisters appeared at the convent door and distributed lire notes, enjoining them with the most exquisite courtesy to leave the convent in peace.

"Even this, however, would have been insufficient had the cavalry not arrived, giving the crowd something else to think of. The mob did not even respect the hospitals, but wished to invade them, and the Ospedalo Maggiore was particularly threatened. Behind the gate of that building stood Prof. Porro, a Senator and well-known doctor, the most noted Conservative in Milan. The crowd was quick to see him.

"'There is Porro, our oppressor,' they cried, threateningly. Insults were shouted at the professor, who, now pale but calm, resolutely opened the gates and stood with arms folded, saying, sternly, 'Let him who has the courage advance. He will find a good revolver ready for him; and I will show how a good physician does his duty.'

Nearly 1,000 Were Killed.

"Nobody accepted the invitation. It is extremely difficult to speak with accuracy as to the number killed and wounded, and any estimate, in view of the conflicting statements current, can only approximate to the truth. It may be said at once that the casualties were many times more numerous than could at first have been believed, even by spectators of the bloodshed.

"Probably it would not be exaggerating to fix the number of deaths as little short of 1,000. What are the numbers of the wounded I shall not attempt to say. Many casualties will probably never be known."

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily News this morning says it believes that its telegrams convey a faithful and true picture of what is happening in Italy, but adds:

"Owing to the censorship exercised, our readers will do well to take the dispatches as understating rather than overstating the seriousness of the situation.

"It begins to be a question whether the caption 'The War' should not be transferred from the Hispano-American conflict to the Italian riots."

HELP FOR BREAD RIOTERS.

ROME, May 9.—A dispatch was received by the Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, this afternoon, from Lieut. Gen. Bova-Beccaris, commanding the Third Army Corps, with headquarters at Milan, where the most serious rioting has occurred, saying all is quiet there to-day, and adding that the stores are reopening.

Dispatches from Naples say disturbances have occurred at Antrodoco, seven and one-half miles from Civita Ducale, the rioters raising shouts for a civil war.

Disturbances are also reported to have taken place at Arenaccia and at Monte-Calvario. At the latter place the troops intervened. A rioter was killed and two soldiers were injured.

Signor Turati and Signor Bissolate, Socialist Deputies, have been arrested at Milan.

There have been slight disorders to-day at Bologna, Verona, Padua, and Tropea. According to the latest reports from Milan, the situation there is still grave. The street-car traffic has been stopped and the railway men have struck. The stoppage of trains prevents information as to actual occurrences inside the town, but the Brianza peasants, armed with hayforks, are hastening to assist the Milan strikers.

PARTS OF MILAN SACKED.

LUGANO, Switzerland, May 9.—According to the latest news received here from Milan, Italy, the rising of the people there appears to have been mastered; but reinforcements of troops have been pouring into the city all night long. Trouble has also occurred at Treviso, Verona, Padua, and Brescia.

There was a renewal of the disturbances at Milan last night, due to the arrival of a mob of students from Pavia, armed with revolvers. They attempted to force an entrance into the city, but were repulsed by a detachment of Bersaglieri, who killed two of the students and wounded four. It is announced that work was resumed this morning in the factories of Milan.

At Genzano, near Rome, the troops have fired on a mob which was engaged in looting. Two persons were killed and many were wounded.

A mob gathered at Pontedera, thirteen miles from Pisa, and marched on the Town Hall, demanding bread or work. They stoned the building and refused to disperse when ordered to do so. The troops fired a volley and killed three persons. A number of others were wounded.

In the parts of Milan where the resistance was most desperate whole streets were torn up by the mob, not a pane of glass is unbroken, the doors are mostly torn down, and on all sides can be seen the remains of fires and wrecked furniture and other household goods. In fact, these portions of the city are practically sacked. The bodies of the killed were generally temporarily piled in doorways and were afterward collected by army wagons.

The hospitals, permanent and temporary, are overflowing with wounded people.

MILAN, May 9.—Another Socialist Deputy, Signor Casta, has been arrested, and 200 rioters in a convent have been taken into custody.

To-day's rioting, however, has not been of a serious character.

Austria Not to Suspend Corn Duties.

VIENNA, May 9.—The Abendpost announces that the Austrian Government has decided not to suspend the corn duties.

KING GEORGE'S ASSAILANTS DIE.

Karditza and Georgius, the Would-Be Regicides, Executed.

LONDON, May 9.—Special dispatches received here to-day from Athens say the would-be regicides, Karditza and Georgius, the two men who attempted to assassinate King George of Greece, in that city, on Feb. 26 last, were executed to-day.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

Rumor of His Death in London Discredited at Hawarden.

HAWARDEN, May 9.—The condition of Mr. Gladstone is not changed. He is comparatively comfortable.

LONDON, May 9.—According to the latest advices from Hawarden, Mr. Herbert Gladstone is expecting to leave to-night.

This disposes of the rumor of the death of Mr. Gladstone mentioned in an afternoon paper.

IRISH ASK FOR INTERVENTION.

National Appeal to the President for Self-Government.

DUBLIN, May 9.—There was a demonstration near Westport, County Mayo, yesterday, to protest against "the indifference of our brutal English rulers toward starvation in Ireland."

It was resolved to start a National appeal to the President and Congress of the United States, pointing out the condition of the population, "insulted and coerced by insolent foreign masters," and praying for the intervention of the Government of the Great Republic "to obtain self-government for Ireland and a cessation of famine and overtaxation."

No Scale in American Fruit.

BERLIN, May 9.—The German Government admits in official correspondence that no San José scale has been found among the American fruit refuse examined. It was on the allegation that the scale did exist that the German Government some time ago issued its prohibitory orders against American fruit and fruit refuse, &c.

£500,000 Sent from Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 9.—The Oceanic Company's steamer Moana carries £500,000 ($2,500,000) to San Francisco.

JUSTICE McADAM HONORED.

Phi Delta Phi Club Entertains Him at Dinner—Talks on the Bench and Bar.

The Phi Delta Phi Club, whose members are all lawyers and were members of Phi Delta Phi while at college, held their last monthly dinner of the season at the Hotel Marlborough last night, and entertained Justice David McAdam of the Supreme Court as guest of honor. Justice McAdam's speech, which was the principal address of the evening, was notable for some pointed remarks on matters relative to the bar, and for the reminiscences of his career of forty-nine years as a lawyer. Prof. Isaac Russell of the New York University also spoke, and Norman J. Marsh, H. Fellowes, James R. Burnett, and Charles A. Kalish were among those present.

Henry W. Jesup, President of the club, introduced Justice McAdam, who gave, during the first part of his speech, historical sketches of Ogden Hoffman, David Graham, Ambrose L. Jordan, William Wood, James W. Gerard, James T. Brady, Daniel Lord, Charles O'Conor, Edward Sandford, Henry L. Dodge, and other New York lawyers with whom he had been associated. He outlined the changes of procedure at the bar in the last fifty years and related incidents at court.

The speaker also turned his attention to the bench and bar of to-day, and made some stirring remarks on the current method of appointing referees. He read a list of recently announced appointments from a newspaper clipping, and satirically characterized the appointees as "legal lights." Then he went on to say that men appointed as referees by the Supreme Court should be really representatives of the bar and men of recognized eminence. "In all this list," said he, "there is not a single name of a leading member of the bar." Justice McAdam left anything else that might be said on the subject to the inference of his hearers. One of them said after the dinner that of recent times the men appointed as referees were simply men who had the requisite political influence to get the places.

Justice McAdam also offered a criticism on the number of reversals made by the Appellate Division. He read another clipping from the same paper, with the list of reaffirmations and reversals announced a few days ago. The number was equal, there being twelve of each. "On the week before," said he, "there were twice as many reversals as reaffirmations. This demonstrates that there is something radically wrong. Either it is with the trial Judges who are incompetent, or it is with the Appellate Judges who are in need of reformation."

In conclusion, the speaker made a strong defense of the legal profession. "The bench," said he, "has not retrograded, nor has the bar. The bench can never be better than the bar. It is recruited from the bar, and will be learned only as the bar educates it. Prof. Dwight, who became Judge of the Court of Appeals, has truly said that a decision can be no better than the argument. Opportunity is as necessary to a great lawyer as to a great General. It makes both. The bar stands highest of the learned professions, and dictates the course of sovereign States and nations. The occasion always finds the right man, as Manila found Dewey." The reference to the recent naval victory was enthusiastically received.

Prof. Russell, in his subsequent speech, eulogized Justice McAdam, and said that the day was one of the red-letter days in the club's history.

Von Rohden Kohsel—Goldsmith.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 9.—Count Conrad Henri von Rohden Kohsel of Hanover, Germany, and Mrs. Bertha A. M. Goldsmith were married to-day at the bride's home, Walnut Grove Farm, Washingtonville, Orange County, by the Rev. O. Applegate of Newburg. The bridesmaid was Miss Maude Monell of New York City, cousin of the bride. The groomsman was Lieut. Julius Jaenecke of the German Army, a nephew of the bridegroom. The bridal party left Washingtonville on a special train at 6 o'clock for New York. The bride and bridegroom will sail for Bremen on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm at 10 o'clock Tuesday. They will go to the Count's estates in Hanover and will return to New York in the Fall, making their home in that city. The bride is beautiful and wealthy. She is the daughter of Major J. Owen Moore, and widow of the late John A. Goldsmith, the famous horseman.

TO AID THE RED CROSS

Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture Votes to Become an Auxiliary.

AN ADDRESS BY FELIX ADLER

He Says that Even Those Who Disapprove the War Should Join the Movement—Funds to be Retained by the Conference.

The Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture met at 2:30 P. M. yesterday in the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and decided to become an auxiliary of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, but to hold for the present what funds they might raise for the Red Cross work. The meeting was held in response to a special call made by the President, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, on behalf of the Executive Council. The decision was reached after an address by Felix Adler on the subject.

Mrs. Ollesheimer presided, and explained the object in view, the forming of plans for aiding the sick and wounded in the present war. Prof. Adler was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

"The wide interest which the character of this war is awaking is attested by the way in which the young men are everywhere enlisting. Non-combatants in such a time have a restless feeling as if they, too, should do something for this cause. I very strongly feel that the United States has no occasion to hang its head in shame before the nations of the world because it has undertaken the liberation of Cuba. Though our motives have been woefully misconstrued by some of the foreign nations, we feel that they do not properly appreciate the spirit that animates a democratic country, but are judging us by the main standards which they see manifested in history by the outcome of conflicts in the past.

"Whatever may be the outcome of this war, the people have entered into it in a spirit of absolute, humanitarian fellow-feeling for a race that has been atrociously maltreated. But even if some here may think the war could have been prevented, or was an unjustifiable undertaking, all such considerations are now out of date. The country is at war, and it is the duty of every citizen to do his best to strengthen its forces, and do what is in his power, especially for the relief of those who suffer.

The Red Cross Favored.

"None of the organizations attempting the work of relief do we look on so tenderly as the Red Cross, particularly because it is not alone patriotic, but is equally beneficent to the enemy. We do not encourage hatred of the Spaniards. We do not feel that a whole nation is irredeemably corrupt. We are performing a great act of international justice and believe that we must compel Spain to stop her course of inhumanity. But we do not hate these Spaniards, even while we are coercing them. Even the battle at Manila gave us some occasion to respect their qualities. The defense of the ship Don Antonio de Ulloa, the crew of which kept at work while her destruction was imminent, and even continued to serve while she was sinking, firing their useless shot from the lower decks, was a magnificent test of personal bravery.

"Anything done for the Red Cross Society is done absolutely in the cause of humanity. I say this because if there be a lingering doubt in the mind of any one here as to the propriety of supporting the United States in the war against Spain, even that should not deter such a one from aiding the Red Cross Society. I think that we should all try to make some personal sacrifice for the cause. We will not satisfy ourselves unless we feel that we are doing something that involves us personally. Every one should try to become a personal subscriber to the fund, and the children should have an opportunity to be personal subscribers as well. I notice among the articles needed are feeding cups for the sick, which can be bought for 10 cents. Many a child would be glad, I think, to save up 10 cents to buy one of these cups. Wherever there is some definite thing that the young can send, the charitable feeling is apt to be more easily excited and sustained.

A Special Duty.

"I strongly favor the idea of the conference's undertaking some special part of the work. Your President suggests the making of clothing for the sick, and convalescent suits. There is an advantage in undertaking that work because if the clothing be not needed in the present war, the Red Cross Society will be glad to have stores at its disposal for emergencies.

"The question arises, 'Is there any real need for this action?' Thus far we have had only one battle, and, though the Spanish loss was considerable there, only six of our men were wounded. But the experience of past wars shows us that it is advisable to make preparations before an emergency arises. A great naval battle is possible at any moment. We may hear of one to-night or to-morrow. And we cannot always expect such good fortune as we had at Manila. Then, if we land forces in Cuba and occupy the island there is risk of sickness and loss of life. It is too late to make preparation after the emergency has come.

"The resolutions lately passed by the Committee of Twenty-five of the Red Cross Society call on the auxiliaries merely to furnish funds. I hope that the committee will recede from their present position and authorize the special work which the Women's Conference has at heart."

Prof. Adler closed with an appeal for subscriptions to the work, and advised the appointment of a committee to lay special plans for it. After slight discussion a resolution was passed making the Conference an auxiliary of the Red Cross Relief Committee. It was decided to appoint an advisory committee, on which men will probably serve; a finance committee, of which Mrs. Theodore Hellman was made Chairman; a purchasing committee, and a committee to procure employment for members of families whose breadwinners have enlisted.

Mrs. Ollesheimer suggested the equipment of hospital beds as a good line of special service. It was decided unwise to hand over the funds to be raised immediately to the Red Cross people, without obtaining any concessions therefor. A resolution was accordingly adopted providing for the retaining of such funds until the Red Cross Relief Committee had come to a decision on the request of the Conference to permit it to do special work as an auxiliary.

It was also decided to welcome the co-operation of all outsiders interested in the movement.

FLAGS FOR THE YANKEE.

Presented to the Crew of the New Cruiser by the Sons of the Revolution.

The Yankee, the latest addition to the coast defense fleet, left the navy yard yesterday afternoon in command of Capt. W. H. Brownson. She has a crew of 307 men, all of whom are from the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia. Many of her officers, including Commander W. Butler Duncan, Jr., are naval militia men, and all have accepted positions in the regular service below those they held in the naval militia. The Yankee looked like a fighting ship in her war paint, and with ten 5-inch guns bristling out of her sides. In addition to these guns, she has four machine guns.

Just as the Yankee came down the East River, the tug G. W. Washburn left Starin's Dock on the North River, with several members of the Sons of the Revolution on board. They were going to present to the officers and crew a set of colors, consisting of an ensign, a pennant, and a jack. When it was seen that the Yankee was off, the tug headed down the bay, too, and waited for the cruiser off Tompkinsville, S. I.

When the Yankee dropped anchor the men who were to present the flags were on board, where they were received by Capt. Brownson, Capt. J. W. Miller of the naval militia, his staff officers, and some women were out to see the Yankee off on the tug Fred B. Dalzell, which has been chartered by the State to protect the mine fields. They too went on board the Yankee. In the meantime two more of the patrol tugs steamed alongside, and about 150 visitors got aboard the Yankee in time to see the presentation.

The committee of the Sons of the Revolution consisted of President Samuel F. Talmadge, Talbot Olyphant, Major John B. Holland, George D. Barton, A. B. Ballantine, Arthur M. Hatch, James M. Montgomery, William L. Whittemore, William R. Thompson, Charles H. Woodruff, Lovell Farragut, William Carpender, Charles Isham, Frederick Coykendall, and Alexander R. Thompson.

As soon as all got aboard, the committee assembled on the bridge and the crew and marines line up forward. After the new flags had been bent on the halyards, Talbot Olyphant, Chairman of the Presentation Committee, turned to Capt. Brownson and said:

"Capt. Brownson, officers and men of the Yankee—I have the honor, on behalf of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, to present these colors to the members of the naval militia of the State of New York who have enlisted in the service and are under your command. We respect and honor these men because true to their patriotic convictions, leaving their homes and occupations, as citizens of the Republic, they have answered the call of our Government, to serve our country in opposition to injustice and oppression, and in defense of right and liberty. We congratulate them that they have as their commander one in whom our Government reposes special confidence.

"This is the same flag with added stars which has gallantly and gloriously been carried to victory by Paul Jones, McDonough, Preble, Hull, Lawrence, Perry, Decatur, Porter, Farragut, and in this war Dewey, and many another of our navy, whose names are inscribed in our country's history. And we are confident that the same spirit, courage, and determination which inspired these men lives to-day in the hearts of yourself and your command."

In responding Capt. Brownson said:

"Gentlemen: On the part of the ship and crew which I command I accept the flags and it shall be our endeavor to return them to you in the same spotless condition in which I receive them."

The bugler then sounded "colors," and the flags were unfurled, amid hearty cheers generously given three times over. The visitors then wished the Captain, officers and crew godspeed, and returned to the city on the various tugs.

Capt. Brownson, when asked when he would sail, replied that he would remain at Tompkinsville until to-day, when he will open his sealed orders.

PRAIRIE MAY SAIL TO-MORROW.

Taking on Stores for a Cruise—Flagship for Admiral Erben.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, with the Massachusetts Naval Militia on board, will, it is expected, go to sea to-morrow. She is now in the navy yard taking on stores for a cruise. The yacht Freelance was turned over to Admiral Erben yesterday afternoon to be used as the flagship of the harbor defense fleet.

The collier Kingtor was taken out of the dry dock yesterday morning and moored alongside Cob Dock, where she is to be painted. She will be ready for sea by the end of the week. The collier Abarenda was placed in the dry dock during the afternoon.

The Topeka is still in dry dock No. 1. She has been painted and looks much better than when she arrived at the yard a week ago. It is expected that her guns will be mounted this week, and the cruiser will be ready for service in about ten days.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Point Regarding Initial and Embroidered Handkerchiefs Decided by the General Appraisers.

A question raised by Cordner & Williamson and other importers of New York regarding the classification of imported handkerchiefs has just been decided by the Board of Classification, partly in favor of the protestants and partly in favor of the customs authorities. The handkerchiefs in question were composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, and were either hemmed, hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, each one having a single letter embroidered thereon by hand or machinery.

This merchandise was returned by the local Appraisers under different heads, such as embroidered initial handkerchiefs, hemstitched; embroidered initial handkerchiefs, embroidered flax or cotton handkerchiefs, initial handkerchiefs, &c. The goods were assessed for duty either at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "embroidered and hemstitched handkerchiefs," or at 50 per cent. ad valorem as "embroidered handkerchiefs." The importers contended that the handkerchiefs were dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349, or at other rates under other paragraphs or provisions of the Tariff act, and that those which were imported or withdrawn from warehouse under the act of 1894 are dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of Paragraph 258, or under other provisions of the same act.

Following a rule of law laid down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in a recent decision in a similar case, the board sustained the claim of the importers that certain importations were dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem and at 40 per cent. ad valorem, respectively, under Paragraphs 349 and 258, acts of Oct. 1, 1890, and Aug. 28, 1894. In other respects the protests were overruled and the assessment of duty affirmed. The main point decided by the board was that embroidering an initial on a handkerchief did not make it an "embroidered handkerchief."

In a handkerchief case in which Stein & Co. of New York were the protestants, the board overruled the action of the Collector in assessing a duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem on a quantity of handkerchiefs as "embroidered hemstitched" and ordered that the duty be fixed at 50 per cent. ad valorem, inasmuch as part of the handkerchiefs were hemstitched and not embroidered, and the remainder were embroidered and not hemstitched.

UNDER PRESBYTERY'S CARE.

Two Union Seminary Students Accepted as Candidates for Licensure After Opposition.

The New York Presbytery at its meeting yesterday afternoon took under its care as candidates for licensure two students of the Union Theological Seminary, by name Bedros R. Torossian, an Armenian, and Carl Podin. The applications of these two young men were made to the Presbytery at its April meeting, and their consideration was then postponed. An unsuccessful attempt was first made yesterday to secure a further postponement, and then the applications were vigorously opposed on the ground that Messrs. Torossian and Podin were studying at a seminary under the ban of the General Assembly.

It was contended by those in favor of taking the students under the care of the Presbytery that, although they have not yet received their diplomas, they have completed their course and are no longer students at the heretical seminary. There was a protracted and at times heated debate, the opposition being led by the Rev. George L. Shearer.

In the course of this debate an attack was made upon the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church, the pastor of Mr. Torossian, for not having advised his charge against studying at the Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Van Dyke, in his reply, said he was limited to a choice between hide-bound ecclesiasticism or broad-minded evangelism, and he chose the latter.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. McKenzie, President of Elmira (female) College, was present and informed the Presbytery that he had promises of $90,000 for the college, provided he can raise $10,000 in New York City. The Presbytery passed a resolution expressing its great satisfaction at this announcement, and ordered that steps be taken to have an appeal for the needed sum made in the churches here.

Arrangements were made for the installation of the Rev. M. S. Littlefield as pastor of the First Union Church, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Friday evening next.

The Rev. W. J. Oliver was received from the Presbytery of Niobrara.

CUT IN DELIVERIES OPPOSED.

Strong Feeling Against Tillman's Post Office Bill Amendment.

The Merchants' Association received a number of additional replies yesterday to telegrams forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade of different cities asking them to join in the protest against the Tillman amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Replies were received from commercial associations in Savannah, St. Paul, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Richmond, and Chicago, each body announcing that it was strongly opposed to Senator Tillman's amendment. A letter was also received from Speaker Reed, saying that he had received the protest from the Merchants' Association and would place it in the hands of the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads for consideration.

Representative Fischer of New York and Representative Adams of Pennsylvania have notified the association that they will do all in their power to defeat the Tillman amendment, and Senator Hawley of Connecticut announced that he had already voted against it and would continue to oppose it.

TWO COMMISSIONERS REMOVED

The Mayor Dismisses Peter J. Dooling and Charles H. Murray from the Aqueduct Board.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday removed from office Charles H. Murray and Peter J. Dooling, whom he appointed Aqueduct Commissioners in February last. Dooling was the President of the commission, and is the Tammany leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District. John J. Ryan, the Tammany leader of the Thirty-second District, was appointed to succeed him, and took the oath of office before Mr. Dooling's dismissal was publicly announced.

Two hours later Dooling was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, the place made vacant by Ryan's appointment to the Aqueduct Board.

Murray is a Republican, and was one of the Police Commissioners removed by Mayor Strong. His place will not be filled until the Republican organization has named a man to succeed him.

According to his custom the Mayor declined to discuss the removal or to give any reasons for his action. It was generally understood that he objected to the course pursued by Commissioners Dooling and Murray in going to Albany and asking permission from the Governor to appoint a hundred men to patrol the aqueduct. Two reasons were given for the Mayor's annoyance.

The Aqueduct Commissioners have nothing to do with the maintenance of the aqueduct or the protection to the water supply, their province being simply to superintend the construction of the aqueduct, and the Mayor objected to their interference with the Commissioners of Water Supply and felt slighted that they should have appealed to the Governor without first obtaining his approval of the scheme.

Mr. Dooling called at the Mayor's office shortly after his removal was announced. He had a long conference with the Mayor, and after he had left the City Hall the Mayor announced the new appointment. The sudden change took all the politicians by surprise. George W. Plunkitt and John F. Carroll are both friends of Dooling, but it is certain that they did not intercede in his behalf. The Mayor would not explain his change of front, and it was surmised that his intention was only to punish Murray, and that he could not see his way clear to remove him without removing Dooling also.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Special Committee Reports $92,852,931.71 Securities on Hand.

The Sinking Fund Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office and received a report from President Guggenheimer of the Council and Alderman Muh, the committee appointed to examine the condition of the sinking fund of the City of New York. The report showed in New York, $85,645,317.52; in Brooklyn, $6,877,614.19, and in Long Island City, $330,000.

Mr. Guggenheimer reported that a number of mortgages in Brooklyn, held by that city, had paid no interest for from nine to twelve years. In reply to a question from the Mayor, he said it was the duty of the Corporation Counsel to see that such interest was paid. Mr. Coler said he imagined there must be some mistake, and that it would be found that the greater part of the interest had been paid. Mr. Guggenheimer responded that he was not sure it had not been paid, but he was sure there was no record of any such payment.

Mr. Coler said he had experts at work on those very cases, and expected a report within a week or two.

"It is very important," said the Mayor, "that all these Brooklyn mysteries should be cleared up. Are you sure that the bonds in the Brooklyn sinking fund are good, Mr. Guggenheimer?"

"I do not care to make myself responsible for them," said Mr. Guggenheimer. "I know nothing about them except that they are there."

Mr. Coler colored, and said: "I would not throw any doubt on those securities if I were you, Mr. Mayor. They are bonds of the City of Brooklyn."

"It's a brave man who will guarantee anything in Brooklyn," said the Mayor. "By the way, do you know how that sinking fund came to be so small?"

Mr. Coler did not reply, and the board took up and approved the report of the Commissioners of Docks and Ferries on the proposed new ferry leases. The ferry franchises will be sold at auction some time before May 13. The Commissioners have put upset prices on the franchises a little in advance of what was paid last year. As there is no competition the upset price is the one generally bid and received by the city.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. John F. Wheaton.

Capt. John F. Wheaton of Savannah, Ga., died yesterday at the Hotel Netherland from a complication of diseases.

He was born at Gilford, Conn., Jan. 22, 1822, and in 1854 went to Savannah. He commanded the famous Chatham Artillery of Savannah during the war of the rebellion. He had charge of the relief supplies there during the yellow fever epidemic, and was Mayor of Savannah for three terms, 1877-1883. He was Collector of the Port under President Cleveland, 1884-1888, and was at one time the President of the Cotton Exchange. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the firm of John F. Wheaton & Co., cotton merchants; President of the Cotton Press Association, and had charge of several important estates.

He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. Burras, the wife of H. K. Burras of H. K. Burras & Co., bankers, Mills Building. The body will be taken to Savannah to-morrow and will be buried with military honors from St. John's Church on Friday.

Obituary Notes.

MATTHEW DRAKE, aged seventy-six years, an extensive fruit grower of Somerset County, N. J., died at his home, near Scotch Plains, Sunday night, from pneumonia. He was well known throughout that section, having been born and always lived near the place where he died. He leaves two children.

WALTER BARON VON RICHTHOFEN died yesterday of appendicitis, at Denver. He was born in Breslau, Province of Silesia, Prussia, in 1850, and entered the Prussian army when the war broke out with Austria in 1866. At the age of sixteen he was made a lieutenant. He served in the Franco-Prussian war, after which he came to Denver and amassed a fortune in real estate speculation.

HENRY WERNER, a well-known hide and leather merchant, at 26 Spruce Street, died at his residence, 26 East Eighty-first Street, on Sunday from a complication of diseases. He was born in Prussia April 28, 1842, and when a boy of thirteen came to New York. He was in business here for thirty-five years. He leaves a widow and six children. The funeral will take place from his late residence this morning at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE D. BAYAUD, a liquor agent, of 56 New Street, died of pneumonia Saturday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, after a brief illness. Mr. Bayaud was away from home for about two weeks on a business trip in the West, and was ill only since last Tuesday. He was born in this city sixty-two years ago, and was a widower, with one son. He resided at 697 West End Avenue, was a member of the Knickerbocker Whist Club and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and of a number of other social organizations. The body arrived here yesterday afternoon, and will be buried to-morrow or Thursday in Greenwood Cemetery.

LEWIS H. BISBEE, an able and distinguished member of the Chicago Bar, died yesterday, aged fifty-nine years. He was born at Derby, Vt., was graduated at St. Hyacinth, Montreal, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He immediately joined the volunteers, and served with distinction as Captain until 1864, when ill-health compelled him to resign. He was elected to the Vermont Legislature and was Extradition Commissioner and State's Attorney. He went to Chicago in 1870, and rose to eminence as an attorney. He was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1878, and made the speech nominating Logan for Senator. Mrs. Bisbee was Miss Jane E. Hinman of Vermont.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Blankets, Lace Curtains, and Angoras carefully cleaned. Lord Dyeing Company, 668 6th Av., and 15th St., near Broadway; patronized by best families. Established 1860.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c a bot.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

Postal Station E Opened.

Branch Station E of the General Post Office was opened yesterday morning at the southeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street, in the heart of the dry goods district. The station will have twenty-one clerks and thirty-one carriers, with the same number of collections and deliveries as the General Post Office. It will be in charge of Superintendent Graham C. Voorhees, formerly Superintendent of Station

DIED.

HAZEN.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, May 6, at her residence, 66 West 56th St., Annie Louise, wife Dr. Henry C. Hazen and daughter of the late Dr. J. Lewis Smith.
Funeral services 11 o'clock, All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St., Tuesday, May 10.

HURD.—On Saturday, May 7, 1898, Samuel Henry Hurd, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, 107 West 93d St., on Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn.

HULL.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, May 7, 1898, Amos G. Hull, in the 84th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 389 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 10, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MOORE.—Suddenly, on May 9, of heart failure, D. Sackett, son of the late John T. and Katharine Johnson Moore, in his 61st year.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Av. and 45th St., on Thursday morning, May 12, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

MORRISON.—Zipporah Morrison, widow of the late Edward Morrison.
Funeral from her residence, 13 West 89th St., Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

O'CONNOR.—Suddenly, at Milford, Conn., May 7, 1898, Elizabeth Hepburn, widow of John Christopher O'Connor, in her 84th year.
Funeral on Tuesday, at 2:45 P. M.

PALMER.—On May 9, 1898, after a brief illness, Sarah Halstead, widow of Nicholas Fletcher Palmer, and daughter of the late Miln Parker, in the 74th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

UHL.—Saturday morning, May 7, Carolina Dana Jarvis, wife of John Howard Uhl.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, 16th St., on Tuesday morning, May 10, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 9.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
ANDERSON, Caroline L., 21 Jones St.	47	7
ARTIS, Louisa O., 345 9th Av.	68	7
BERNHARD, Ida, 1,435 Broadway	51	6
BENTON, Recaldo, 19 Charles St.	38	8
BENZ, Catharine, 526 9th Av.	68	8
BLOCH, Rosalie, 165 E. 80th St.	71	8
BOLAND, Lizzie, 434 W. 26th St.	1	7
BLAKE, Winfield, 241 W. 41st St.	28	8
BRIGGS, Mary, 1,753 3d Av.	27	6
BURNS, John C., 168 W. 76th St.	32	8
BURKE, John, 160th St. and 10th Av.	36	8
CUTTER, Mary A., 142 W. 70th St.	72	8
CHAPROLIO, Mary P., 215 W. 18th	52	8
CRAMER, Philip, 179 E. 111th St.	72	7
CLARK, Thomas, St. Joseph's Hosp.	23	9
COOPER, James, 98 Bowery	60	1
CARMODY, Catharine, 131 Washington Place	26	7
DE MARTINO, Eliza, 95 Macdougal	23	7
DETJEN, Anne, 448 6th Av.	36	8
DU BOIS, Theophile, 237 W. 135th St.	65	8
DAWSON, Thomas, Wakefield	29	7
DONOVAN, Daniel, 688 Greenwich St.	22	6
DRAMIS, James, Seton Hospital	21	8
DREW, Alice, 207 E. 74th St.	70	7
EDWARD, Maria, 101 Vandam St.	75	8
FULLER, Julia, 321 W. 15th St.	78	7
FARRELL, E. J., William's Bridge	27	8
FITZPATRICK, Elizabeth, 308 E. 31st St.	62	7
FREYSTADT, Julia, 58 E. 133d St.	27	6
FRIEDMAN, Rosie, Riverside Hosp.	2	5
FIEDLER, C. J. R., South Norwalk, Conn.	37	8
GAFFNEY, Annie, 311 E. 63d St.	1	8
GAGE, Jane, 15 Perry St.	64	7
GERRARD, G. F., E. 238th St.	56	6
GLECKNER, Jacob, 525 W. 125th St.	66	8
GABLER, Emilie, 123 E. 71st St.	50	7
HOYEZ, Louis H., 234 W. 14th St.	43	7
HOFFMAN, Anna C., 80 Sheriff St.	63	7
HAHN, Alfred G., 427 E. 52d St.	1	8
HERINGTON, Sarah H., 349 W. 123d	49	8
JANNONE, Filomena, 155 W. 27th	35	7
JOHNSON, Victoria A., 117 W. 58th	51	8
KULLMAN, Kate, 214 W. 18th St.	42	8
KANE, Joseph, 83 Bowery	28	7
KERR, Susan, 347 E. 62d St.	74	7
LEDERER, Charles, 36 Horatio St.	2	7
LA PIERN, Rosalie, 216 E. 73d St.	1	7
LINDEN, Daniel, 11 Varick St.	65	8
LIEBMAN, Kate, 400 E. 9th St.	42	7
MARENO, Giovanni, 260 Elizabeth St.	1	8
MULHEARN, James, 768 8th Av.	55	8
MELIA, Patrick, 468 10th Av.	46	8
MILLER, Robert, 225 W. 18th St.	32	8
MOURTOT, Charles, 249 W. 26th St.	1	8
McDONALD, Mary, 277 Elizabeth St.	28	7
McLAUGHLIN, Ella, 221 E. 78th St.	35	9
McCALL, James, St. Joseph's Hosp.	34	8
McGUINESS, Peter, 628 E. 138th St.	38	5
McCABE, Theresa, 144 Cherry St.	45	6
ODESSA, Giuseppe, 56 Mulberry St.	50	8
O'HARE, John, St. Joseph's Hospital	38	7
O'NEIL, Patrick, 10 Washington St.	3	8
POTTER, Clifford S., 328 W. 36th St.	6	8
PERONI, Francesco, 307 E. 13th St.	59	8
PARCHER, Frank, 222 W. 17th St.	29	7
QUINN, Frank, 231 E. 25th St.	28	8
ROME, Samuel, 340 E. 5th St.	2	9
REIDEL, Antonio, 510 10th Av.	5	8
RUHL, Irma, 320 E. 102d St.	2	7
RANOFF, Rosanna, 20 Cherry St.	52	5
REHG, Jacob, 226 E. 22d St.	57	7
RUSSO, Christina, 103 Perry St.	51	7
ROSENBERG, Esther, 105 Norfolk St.	10	9
REYNOLDS, Mary, St. Joseph's Hosp.	26	6
SCHMIDT, Charles, 354 W. 12th St.	1	7
SCLAFNI, Ignatio, 115 Elizabeth St.	2	8
SIMON, Mary, 154 Forsyth St.	30	8
SODANO, Louisa, 22 Grand St.	1	8
STRANEY, James, 215 W. 60th St.	64	8
STONEWALL, D., Nazareth Hosp.	1	5
SHERWOOD, Lizzie, 273 Hudson St.	28	7
SMITH, L. G., 111 W. 106th St.	32	8
SOHL, Nellie, 551 W. 51st St.	32	6
SHERIKA, Christina, 2,284 1st Av.	15	8
SOMMERS, William, Almshouse	68	7
SMITH, William, 34th St. and 8th Av.	30	8
TRAFOSKY, Jennie, 5 Hester St.	1	7
TROY, Bridget, 316 E. 66th St.	50	7
THOMPSON, Emma C., 166 E. 84th	27	7
THUNLER, Fred D., 540 Canal St.	11	8
UHL, Caroline D. J., 256 4th Av.	76	7
VAN NESS, Christian, 334 E. 8th St.	37	6
VOELKER, Anthony, 286 Hudson St.	67	7
WILTSEE, Homer, Brooklyn	79	4
WEINER, Henry, 26 E. 81st St.	58	8
WORTHEN, Charles H., 115 W. 11th	64	7
WEST, Norman, 309 W. 37th St.	32	7
ZOTTARELLO, M., 336 E. 6th St.	42	8

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
ANDERSON, William H., 140 Washington Av.	78	8
AHRENS, Mary, 355 Hamilton Av.	1	8
BRADY, Thomas, 151 Clifton Place	54	8
BAINES, Harold R., 920 Madison St.	2	8
BANNIGAN, Matthew, Kings County Hospital	49	4
BLAKE, Bridget, Home for Aged	81	7
BRIGGS, Arthur L., Jr., 1,184 Bushwick Av.	1	8
BERLINGER, Philip, 571 Washington Av.	67	7
BROSNAHN, Edward B., 189 York St.	28	8
CROHEN, Jeanette, 677 Vanderbilt Av	23	8
CEBULSKI, Thomas, 58 Grand	6	7
CARLETON, Elizabeth, 337 Marion St	4	8
COLE, William B., 1,775 Broadway	67	7
DUNN, Patrick, 470 Hicks St.	45	7
DE SIMONE, Emanuela, 474 7th Av.	63	7
DUFFELL, Gertrude, 376 Kosciusko St	10	8
EDWARDS, William W., 177 Calyer	40	8
ERDMAN, Peter, 74 N. Elliott Place	84	8
ETTINGER, Yette, 386 11th St.	27	8
FINCKENSIEPER, Mathilde, 38 Reid Av.	4	8
GRIMS, Mary, 135 N. 3d St.	78	7
GEYER, Frank, 136 George St.	2	8
GUILD, Alexander, 352 Tompkins Av	50	7
HAMILTON, Amelia, 1,082 Herkimer	23	7
HOLT, Mabel J. H., 78 Jamaica Av.	4	7
HEINMANN, Henry, 214 Union Av.	30	8
HEINS, Joseph, 143 Moore St.	60	8
HAMM, Philip H., 297 Bushwick Av.	1	8
HANNON, Margaret A., 381 Douglass	24	8
HENRY, James, Kings County Hosp.	56	8
HARTMANN, Ruth L., 368 Hooper St.	2	8
JOHNSON, Florence, 145 24th St.	1	8
KENNY, Johanna, Kings County Hos.	55	8
KRAPKA, Joseph, 443 Knickerbocker Av.	25	7
KILLY, Ethel, St. Joseph's Asylum	7	7
KIRBY, Katharine, 70 Jackson St.	52	7
LEE, Clarence I., Consumptives' Home	35	8
LONG, John F., 181 Huron St.	23	8
LE DERLE, Ann E., 737 Bergen St.	61	7
LOWERY, Thomas, 581 Washington Av.	53	7
LITTLE, John V., 50th Precinct	21	7
MAYORGA, Charles E., 552 Hancock	37	7
MAASS, Henry H., 408 Central Av.	6	7
MILLER, Miriam, 202 Pulaski St.	65	8
MERKLE, George, 95 Middleton St.	70	7
McCARTHY, Joseph, 158 28th St.	1	7
McILVINA, James, St. Peter's Hosp.	38	7
McDONALD, Eugenia, 436A Marion St	28	6
McCRONIN, Bridget, 644 Driggs Av.	48	6
McLAREN, Robert, 199 Franklin Av.	23	7
*PRESTON, Felina E., steamship Brattan, (at sea)	6	30
RIGER, John, 1,179 Gates Av.	26	6
ROBINSON, Dave, 11 Cook St.	1	9
REMSPERGER, Fransiska, 1,131 Broadway	66	7
SHIRLEY, Francis S., 804 Jefferson Av.	49	8
SPORK, John, 502 Graham Av.	1	7
SCANNELL, Jeremiah, 336 Reid Av.	45	7
SPAETH, Gertrude, 664 Grand St.	69	8
SCHOLL, Frederick W., St. Catharine's Hospital	29	8
CHOCH, Andrew, Chester St. and Blake Av.	32	7
STERNBECKER, Margareth, 250 Keap St.	23	7
TWIFORD, Martin, 181 30th St.	22	8
ULRICH, Katie, 439 Wythe Av.	63	7
VON GLAHN, Frederick, 104 Wythe Av.	20	7
VAN HOUTEN, Annie, 2,473 Atlantic Av.	5	8
WILLIAMS, William, 18 Bancroft Pl.	81	8
WATKINS, Emma L., 22 Greene Av.	35	8
WEED, Mary, 1,029 Gates Av.	48	8
WINDRAM, Susan S., 266 84th St.	81	8
ZELLER, Charles H., 40 Lee Av.	72	8

*Date of death in April.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY in the City of New York will hold its ninety-second anniversary on May 10, at 2:30 P. M., in the Chapel of the Asylum, 73d Street and Riverside Drive. An address will be made by the Rev. Wm. [illegible] of the Church of the Holy Communion, followed by singing, recitations, and military drill by the children. All friends will be most cordially welcomed.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,600,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices
202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

West Virginia & Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

To the Holders of the Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated 1st April, 1890.

The West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railroad Company having failed to provide for the payment of the Coupons of the above-mentioned Bonds, due 1st April, 1898, we desire to give notice to the Bondholders that it is our intention to take immediate steps for the protection of their interests. To this end it is necessary for us to have control of the Bonds, and we accordingly request the holders to deposit their bonds with us without delay.

In exchange for them we shall issue negotiable certificates (a Stock Exchange quotation for which will be applied for) in terms of an agreement bearing date 1st April, 1898, copies of which and schedules of deposit may be obtained at our office on and after 12th April, 1898.

Prompt action is desirable, and in order that we may know to what extent we can represent the Bondholders, Bonds should be deposited with us not later than 1st May, 1898.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
Founders' Court, London, E. C., 5th April, 1898.

Holders in this country may avail of the above by depositing their bonds with us, and we recommend their doing so promptly.

The time allowed for deposit has been extended to 1st June, 1898.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 Wall Street.
New York, May 3d, 1898.

Denver City Railroad Company
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.

Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES OF
The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York,

ON OR BEFORE JUNE 16TH, 1898,

and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated April 13th, 1898.

Certificates of stock must be assigned to THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, and signatures acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some party satisfactory to this Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, April 16th, 1898.

43 Wall Street.
New York, May 5th, 1898.

To Holders of our Receipts for PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE NewYork, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company.

We are now prepared to issue Voting Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company in exchange for Receipts as above on the basis stated in the notice of said Erie Railroad Company dated March 18th, 1898.

Receipts must be surrendered to us, indorsed in blank, or "for conversion into stock."

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic. President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Except for a slight reaction just before the close of the day, when sensational fables circulated representing disaster to the American fleet, the stock market all day yesterday was strong. During the greater part of the time it showed tendencies to develop into an out-and-out boom. Considerably over 600,000 shares of stock were traded in, and transactions were distributed through a longer list of stocks than quoted on any single day since the Maine disaster created disquietude.

One of the significant features of the day appeared in the volume of business done by commission houses whose customers are recognized as being other than the professional traders of the Street. This indication of revived interest upon the part of the public went far to create confidence among many Stock Exchange veterans. It was a substantial offset to suggestions that professional manipulation might have been putting on too much steam.

⁂

On every side there seemed to be the view, barring a calamity to Admiral Sampson's fleet, that market values were in for a much further advance. Wall Street has gotten into a temper where doubt about further American victories is regarded as absurd. Attention was given to suggestions which reached the Stock Exchange through houses having foreign connections that important diplomatic work had been resumed to bring about peace. The source of some of these hints was of consequence enough to seem entitled to more than ordinary consideration. But immediately following such hopeful theories came the sensational rumors representing that one or more of the American battleships had been sent to the bottom by the Spanish, and under the pressure of attending manipulation the short interest further extended itself.

Final recessions were not, however, of sufficient consequence to anywhere near wipe out the day's earlier advances, and net changes will be found to be almost uniformly on the side of gains, close to two score stocks showing rises of from one to half a dozen points apiece.

In some parts of the market special movements developed. New York Air Brake jumped nine points on purchases of 200 or 300 shares of stock, coincident with a far-reaching decision by the United States Court establishing the company's patents. Hawaiian Sugar rose 3 points on annexation anticipations. As a rule, however, the general list's advance was attributable wholly to extending public confidence in the substantial betterment of conditions.

⁂

Among conservative veterans of the Stock Exchange there is a feeling that the immediate future of the market depends largely on the character of news which may come from Admiral Sampson's squadron. Serious developments would for a time undoubtedly upset the market, while another victory could not fail to give the market a buoyancy beyond anything yet approached.

⁂

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $2,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 123@123¼, an advance of 3¼.

⁂

In State securities, $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 68 seller 20 flat.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co. pf.	1¼	Mo. Kan. & Texas pf.	⅞
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	1	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. pf.	2	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	2	National Lead	⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	National Starch	1
Brook. Union Gas	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	9
Bruns., 3d in. pd.	1½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅝
Central Pacific	1⅛	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	1
Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	2½	Ore. R. R. & Nat.	2
Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi., I. & L. pf.	3½	Ore. Short Line	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅜	Pacific Mail	1⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅞
Chi R. I. & P.	1⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅛	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅛
Consol. Ice	1⅝	St. Louis & S. F.	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	St. Louis S. W. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. Paul, M. & M.	2
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Gen. Electric	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅛
Great Northern pf.	4	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	3	Third Av.	2½
Illinois Central	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Laclede Gas	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Lake Shore	½	Wabash pf.	⅞
Lake Shore certs.	1	West. Chi. St.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	¾	Evansville & T. H.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Manhattan Cons.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	½	N. J. Central	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	1	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	2¼	Mo., K. & Tex. 2d	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s.	3	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	1½	Mo. Pac. 1st ext. 4s.	1
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s.	2½	Nash., C. & St. L. 1st.	2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1⅜	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	2
C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	2	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	3
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s.	2	Or. Sh. Line inc. A.	1½
C., M. & St. P. 1st, So. Minn. 6s.	1	Or. Sh. Line inc. B.	4½
D., S. S. & A. 5s.	4	Penn. 4½s, c.	1½
Erie 1st con. 7s.	2	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B.	1
Erie prior 4s	1	St. L. Southwest. 2d.	2⅞
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1⅞	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	2	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Int. & G. Nor. 1st	1	Tenn C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	2	Texas Pac. 2d	1⅝
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d	2	U. S. Leather 6s	2⅝
Knox & Ohio 1st	2½	Wabash 2d	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	1½	Wabash deb., B.	2
Le. V. of N. Y. 1st	1⅜		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel & Iron 5s.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	2
Mobile & Ohio 4s	1⅜		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days to six months and 5½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rate 5½@6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $81,949,229; balance, $4,667,389; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $41,854.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 11-16 @3⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were advanced half a cent to $4.82 for sixty days, and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞@93 15-16 and 94⅝@94 7-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—15@16 2-3 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 100 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—40c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville ⅜ to 55; St. Paul ⅜ to 97⅞; Erie first preferred ⅜ to 36¾; New York Central ¼ to 118¾, and Canadian Pacific ⅛ to 86. Declined—Illinois Central ½ to 105; Reading ⅛ to 9½; Pennsylvania ⅜ to 60¼, and Atchison ¼ to 12⅜. British Consols advanced 5-16 to 110⅞ for money, and ¼ to 111 1-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £343,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 158.80; in Rome, at 107.32. The gold premium at Madrid was 115, against 114¾ Saturday, 114 Friday, and 105 last Wednesday. At Lisbon, the premium was 76½, against 76 Saturday. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 95c, and exchange on London was 25f. 23c.

SUGAR TRUST EARNINGS.

An officer of the Sugar Trust says:

"We do not know what Wall Street may choose to do from day to day with Sugar Trust stock. Certain developments are under way—and they have now progressed practically to satisfactory completion—which mean tremendous benefits for us. We do not think that sixty days hence anybody will be worrying much over sugar trade wars. There is always a way to reach a sensible settlement when business men choose to meet and consider business conditions in business ways.

"The present earnings of the Sugar Trust do not diminish. For the first four months of 1898 they are bigger than for any four months in the company's history."

⁂

The Sugar Trust is now lending over $7,000,000 in Wall Street on Stock Exchange collateral.

AS TO GOLD IMPORTS.

Sterling exchange hardened somewhat yesterday, and among bankers with foreign connections there was current the opinion that even higher rates might soon be made. On this account some of them looked for an interruption of imports of gold from Europe, laying stress on the fact that the Government has been making heavy purchases of vessels and munitions in Europe, and must make remittances therefor to the extent of many millions of dollars.

Such authorities say frankly, however, that Government payments are small beside the tremendous sums which Europe must remit in payment for grain recently bought. At the very top prices made in the current boom, London, Amsterdam, and other European centres have been buying grain extensively.

Among international bankers it is difficult to find one who will give an unqualified opinion as to what may at once come to pass in the sterling exchange market, but inquirers receive the impression that there is no expectation of anything like an early end to the flood of gold coming this way. That gold represents a debt due here, and the debt is growing larger every day.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PROGRESS.

Earnings of the Northern Pacific Company do not show that the Canadian Pacific war is having any depressing effects upon traffic returns. An officer of the Northern Pacific Company says that the month of May promises to surpass all past records for both gross and net earnings. April's figures, made public yesterday, were far beyond what had been anticipated, a gain of over $566,000.

The Northern Pacific Company has sold at advanced prices over 2,000,000 acres of lands which before the company's reorganization were rated as almost valueless. Negotiations are now pending for 1,000,000 acres more, and the bid is at a higher price.

NET EARNINGS INCREASE.

People's Gas stock yesterday crossed 98, about 30,000 shares being traded in. Reports come from Chicago suggesting that the management of the company has been able to put into operation economies extensive enough to materially increase net earnings. The company has more customers to-day than at any time in its history, and semi-official statements indicate that a large surplus is being earned beyond what is necessary for the payment of the regular 6 per cent. dividends.

PROFITS IN LEATHER.

In the leather trade there is business activity beyond recent records. It is semi-officially stated that the United States Leather Company is sold far ahead, and that substantial advances in price have taken place.

THE FRIENDLY FOREIGNER.

Europe was a seller of stocks in a moderate way in yesterday's market. New York Central, St. Paul, and some of the lesser stocks dealt in abroad were let go. The sales represented profit taking. There is nowhere in the foreign financial world any disposition to show bearishness upon American securities. More friendliness is met with at London, at Berlin, and at Amsterdam now—such is practically the uniform evidence of authorities qualified to speak—than ever hitherto. Wheat bounding above a dollar is impressive.

LEITER OUTSHINING BRYAN.

In Wall Street there is some disposition to make merry over Mr. William J. Bryan's old motto, "As goes silver so goes wheat." A cartoon on the Stock Exchange rostrum yesterday represented Granger statesmen proposing to substitute for Bryan on the next National ticket the name of young Mr. Leiter of Chicago.

Wall Street reports have it that the Kansas Legislature is considering a bill which proposes to make Mr. Leiter's birthday a State holiday.

NO FEAR OF UNSAFE LEADERS.

Discussing money market conditions, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., say:

"There is yet the probable Government bond issue to be guarded against, although that operation will be conducted with every reasonable precaution taken against provoking stringency. It is unfortunate that the opposition party in Congress, in its efforts to prevent a Government loan to cover war expenses, has nothing to propose except measures of dangerous paper money inflation. Especially is such a proposition as a tax of 1 or 2 per cent. on the gross earnings of railway and other corporations to be reprobated. It is not reasonable to suppose, however, that the unsafe elements in Congress will be able to embarrass the correct financing of the Government through the war."

ROCK ISLAND AND ST. PAUL.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. are quoted by their Chicago correspondents as writing:

"What is facetiously called the second crop of bulls has taken stocks sold by people who have thought that the pace had got a little too rapid. Rock Island was the feature of the Grangers, and sold all day above St. Paul. In comparing the two stocks the friends of the former say that while it benefits by refunding, St. Paul must continue to pay 7 per cent. on some $20,000,000 of bonds shortly due, since they are convertible into preferred stock."

PLEASANT RECOLLECTIONS.

Dick Brothers write:

"The result of the war cannot be questioned, and when it is settled the bull market, now in its infancy, will be in its glory.

"Manhattan has over 70 points to rise to reach 1893 prices. Louisville and Nashville in 1890 sold at 92½. Sugar last September sold at 159½, while Missouri Pacific in 1887 sold at 112 and paid dividends.

"The present year promises better than then."

SAFE TO BUY ON ANY DECLINE.

Messrs. Haven & Stout write:

"A serious check to our arms is the only factor in sight that would result in important concessions in prices. In our opinion they would, in such an event, be temporary. On any such happenings the market is an undoubted purchase, while, should there be no interruption in the tide of American success, there is no saying to what length, under existing circumstances, the bullish movement might run."

WESTERN IRON ACTIVITY.

Western iron trade authorities agree that there is phenomenal activity in pig iron and encouraging conditions all around. They say it is very plain that the large buyers as well as the best posted of the medium and small buyers are confident of higher prices for pig iron in the near future. The total sales of pig iron during the week were very nearly 60,000 tons, the largest week's business of the season. Of this total nearly 15,000 tons were taken by a local harvesting machine company. The majority of the iron was of the sort known as foundry iron, to be melted up by a large class of industries. The agricultural implement manufacturers, who close their active season in July, report their trade for the last year the largest in their history. Nevertheless they are confident of a larger business next year, and their early appearance as buyers of the raw material is evidence of their faith. Comparatively few of them have actually made their purchases, though some are trying to make figures on their requirements for the next fifteen months. War influences and the high price of wheat are the main reasons given for the attempts of pig iron buyers to cover their future wants. The effect of the Government buying has already become an influence in the general market, and it is more far-reaching than was anticipated. With pig iron prices as low as at present the buyer sees nothing to lose and the possibility of a good gain.

Contracts for over 6,000 tons of plates are held in abeyance pending war developments, as the intending buyers are quite conservative as to the financial outlook. Nevertheless the sales of bridge plates have been quite satisfactory, one order reaching 2,000 tons.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of 10,000 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago as compared with the previous week, and increase of 35,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Reduction of 1-16c. in price of domestic refined sugar.

Reply of President Gould of Manhattan Elevated to the Rapid Transit Commission.

Listing of additional amounts of Union Pacific 4 per cents. and preferred stock in London.

Increase of $90,275 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of non-member banks.

Further advance in gold premium at Madrid to 115, against 114¾ on Saturday, 114 on Friday, and 105 last Wednesday.

Opening advance in price of wheat at Liverpool equal to 11 2-5c. on July and 8 2-5c. on September, per bushel.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Increase of $206,131 in Illinois Central's net earnings for March, and increase of $506,089 in gross earnings for April.

Buoyant market in London for American shares, particularly in late trade.

Chicago dispatches stating that according to a Director of American Tobacco Company its common shares will be at once put upon a 12 per cent. dividend basis.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in April showed increases:

Chi. and West Michigan	$3,847
Cleve., Canton and Southern	1,988
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	10,339
Northern Pacific	130,022

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@56⅜. No sales.

Bar silver in London at 25 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅛c. per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 366,033.67 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .43, 100 Kingston and Pembroke at .22.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, 300 Best & Belcher at .34, 400 Bullion at .08, 1,000 Comstock at .03 seller 60, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at .67, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03, 100 Portland at .95, 100 Potosi at .27.

On the Mining Exchange 3,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 700 Anaconda at .37½@.38, 9,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08@.08⅛@.08, 11,000 Cannon Ball at .006@.006½@.005½, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .24¼@24⅝, 32,000 Gold Magnet at .002½@.003¼ buyer 30, 1,700 Havana at .75@.75½, 4,000 Jefferson at .03¾@.03⅝, 300 Lillie at .84½@.84¼, 2,700 Mollie Gibson at .22@.23, 7,000 Mount Rosa at .12@.12½@.12¼, 1,000 Pilgrim at .005⅝, 200 Portland at .90⅝, 500 St. F. Cariboo at 2.50, 72,000 Sentinel at .007½@.01 buyer 30@.005@.005½, 9,500 Union at .10½@.10⅝@.10¼, 600 Yukon at .14 buyer 30. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 10 Boston and Montana at 189@189½, 5 Calumet and Hecla at 535, 10 Osceola at 41@41½, 10 Quincy at 110, 5 Tamarack at 155.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Kings. & Pem.	.15
Alta	.12	La Cross	.13
Belcher	.13	Leadville	.08
Best & Belcher	.27	Little Chief	.13
Breece	.40	Mexican	.10
Brunswick	.13	Ophir	.35
Chyrsolite	.10	Potosi	.12
Com. Tun. Co.	.08	Plymouth Cons.	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Savage	.15
Deadwood	.60	Standard Cons.	1.55
Enterprise Min. Co.	.45	Union Con.	.14
Father De Smet	.14	Utah	.05
Horn Silver	1.20	Yellow Jacket	.09

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Ontario	2.75
American Coal	1.15	Ophir	.35
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.35
Best & Belcher	.25	Potosi	.20
Breece	.30	Quicksilver	1.00
Brunswick Con.	.12	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.15
Chollar	.20	Sierra Nevada	.60
Crown Point	.10	Standard	1.55
Chrysolite	.09	Small Hopes	.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Union Con.	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.02
Catalpa	.07	Argentum Juanita	.02
Deadwood Terra	.75	Alamo	.01
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.24
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Gould & Curry	.20	Creede & Crip. Creek	.02
Hale & Norcross	.48	Golden Fleece	.20
Homestake	40.00	Isabella	.19
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.45	Mount Rosa	.11
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Pharmacist	.05
La Crosse	.18	Portland	.90
Leadville Con.	.08	Specimen	.03
Little Chief	.14	Union	.09
Mexican	.09	Work	.02
Moulton	.25		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002⅝	Golden Fleece	.23
Havana	.75	Isabella	.21
Miami	.35	Jefferson	.04
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Justine	.02½
Waldorf	.05	Lillie	.84
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.22
Alamo	.01¾	Mount Rosa	.12½
Anaconda	.36	Old Gold	.003½
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	Portland	.90
Cannon Ball	.005¼	Sentinel	.006
Garfield Groups	.08	Union	.10¼

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Irving	147½
Central National	160	Mercantile	165
City	925	Merchants'	145
Commerce	195	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	125	Seaboard National	175
Garfield National	350	Second National	450
German-American	112	Seventh National	105

There was a sale of 5 shares of Commerce at 200.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was yesterday broader than at any time since Feb. 15. There was fair demand for the traction stocks, which declined less than any of the others on the list during the recent break. Ferry securities also were strong, Hoboken being in the lead. The natural gas group was neglected. High prices were made by the illuminating gas stocks, and Amsterdam and Standard occupied positions as favorites among the locals. Buffalo stock and bonds had the greatest activity in the out-of-town list.

Of the industrial stocks, Glucose common opened a point higher and maintained the advance almost to the close of the day's business. Glucose preferred closed at the top record price of 99 bid. Standard Oil reached a closing figure three points higher than the final of Saturday. Wagner was in good investment demand, orders to sell in the market last week being canceled and the stock rising to 160 bid, with very light offerings at 162. There were indications that National Biscuit is gaining new strength in this market after weeks of inactivity.

Traction Quotations.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	202
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recta, 3d assmt. pd.	12¼	13
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	95	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1	2½
New Orleans Traction pf	5	7
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111¼	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	57
Union Ferry bonds	99	101

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28	28½
Amsterdam preferred	66½	67½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27½	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	95
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100½	101½
Columbus Gas	84	88
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	300	305
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	104	105½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co., (Chi.,) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	138	143
Standard Gas, New York, pf	151	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	80½	82
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	35½	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	75
Glucose common	45	45½
Glucose preferred	99	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	83	86
Lorillard Co. pf	110	113
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	25	26
National Biscuit pf	87	89
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	7	11
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	397	398
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	78	82
Wagner Car Company	160	162
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	85	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	27	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	May 7.	Increase.
Loans, discounts, investments	$60,926,000	$88,100
Circulation	1,374,300	6,800
Net deposits	65,644,000	1,218,900
Deposits with Clearing House agents	7,910,000	865,000
Deposits with banks and trust companies	1,877,000	*319,000
Legal tenders and bank notes	4,399,500	150,100
Specie	3,677,200	198,900
Total reserve	$17,863,700	$395,000
Reserve required	16,411,000	304,725
Surplus reserve	$1,452,700	$90,275

*Decrease.

Stock Exchange Election.

At the annual election at the Stock Exchange yesterday, the following ticket was elected: President, succeeding Francis L. Eames—Rudolph Keppler; Secretary—George W. Ely; Treasurer—Franklin W. Gilley; Chairman—William McClure; Members of the Governing Committee, to serve four years—J. W. Davis, S. Ward Doubleday, W. H. Granberry, Charles Hazzard, H. G. S. Noble, James H. Oliphant, George H. Schinzel, Joseph S. Stout, F. K. Sturgis, and James Whitely; Members of the Governing Committee, to serve one year—Walter A. Bass, and H. C. E. Hoskier; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund, to serve five years—Samuel J. Harriot; Nominating Committee for 1889—M. C. Bouvier, F. M. Freeman, James S. McCobb, F. L. Rodewald, and W. Ledyard Thompson.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$214,291,706
Gold reserve	180,250,277
Net silver	6,502,723
United States notes in the Treasury	31,078,496
Treasury notes of 1890	2,465,640
Total receipts this day	1,687,656
Total receipts this month	8,753,221
Total receipts this year	349,686,171
Total expenditures this day	2,320,000
Total expenditures this month	11,581,000
Total expenditures this year	359,204,195
Deposits in National banks	28,352,121
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	189,018
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,095,136
Customs	572,246
Miscellaneous	36,053

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The bulls had it their own way again, booming several stocks to near the old-time figures. Diamond Match opened at 138, and went ½ point higher, but fell away to 136 at the close. Biscuit common advanced from 25 to 26⅜, and closed at 26. The preferred opened at 87, and sold rapidly up to 90, closing at 89. Chicago Edison sold at 137. Metropolitan Elevated first mortgage fives brought 48; regular fives, 49¼. West Chicago sold sparingly around 95 for account; at the close the regular found buyers from 22¼ to 23. North Chicago opened at 214 account and 203 regular, closing 202½. South Side Elevated opened at 60 and closed at 61.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	25
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	20½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	135½
National Biscuit Co. com	26¼
National Biscuit Co. pf	89½
Brew. & Malt. Co.	6¾
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	31
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	7½
Mil. & Chi. Brew Co. pf	32½
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	32½
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf	49½
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf	46
Chicago City Railway	230
N. Chi. St. R. R.	201
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93
South Side El. R. R.	60
Lake Street Elevated	13⅝
Lake Street Elevated t. c.	11½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 9.—Boston had a broad market, with good buying well sustained, and prices steady to firm. Montana made a new high-price record at 192, closing at 191½, a rise of 1 for the day. Other copper shares were active, some 10,000 shares selling in the morning. Allouez gained ⅛ to 2⅜.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220	222
Boston & Lowell	218	..
Boston & Maine	160	162
Boston & Providence	272	275½
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards	114	114½
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards pf	118	119
Old Colony	187	..
West End	82¼	82½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	2	2¼
Arnold	13⅝	14
Atlantic	27	28
Boston & Montana	191	191¼
Butte & Boston	26½	26⅝
Calumet & Hecla	535	540
Centennial	14	..
Franklin	10⅝	11½
Gold Coin Mines	.75	1½
Napa (quicksilver)	6	..
Osceola	43	43½
Pioneer (gold)	5½	5⅝
Quincy	111	112½
Santa Ysabel	5	6¼
Tamarack	155	157
Wolverine	21¾	22

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Dominion Coal	..	19
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	67	..
General Electric pf	90	95
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22	..
Mexican Telephone	..	.60
Philadelphia Company	32	33
Pullman Palace Car	180	180½
United States Oil	13⅝	..
Westinghouse Electric	22	23
Westinghouse Electric pf	52½	53

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4	4½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27⅞	28⅛

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—It was an active day in the market, and, with few exceptions, prices sharply advanced. The buying was heavy and of a confident character. Union Traction reached 16¼ on the announcement that its Hestonville loan has been extended for six months. Choctaw preferred commanded 32, while the common advanced to 11⅝. Lehigh Valley was raised to 24 and Pennsylvania to 57½. There was a further advance in Pennsylvania Manufacturing to 13¾, while the 5s improved to 87½. The expected revival in the iron and steel stocks occurred. Cambria Iron rose to 37⅞, Pennsylvania Steel rallied from 9 to 12½, while the preferred jumped from 18 to 21. Electric Storage Battery spurted from 20 to 23, the result of a one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar contract with the United States Government. The Readings all improved fractionally, and so did American Electric Railway, Light, and Marsden.

Late in the day prices reacted fractionally, but the market closed steady at these bid and asked figures:

Lehigh Valley	23	24
Northern Pacific com. t. r.	26⅞	27
Northern Pacific pf.	65⅞	66
Pennsylvania	57⅛	57¼
Reading trust certificates	9 7-16	9½
Reading 1st pf.	22½	22⅝
Reading 2d pf.	11¾	11 13-16
St. Paul	95½	95⅝
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3¼	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	148	149
Philadelphia Traction	82⅞	83
Baltimore Consolidated	23⅛	23¼
Union Traction	16	16⅛
Electric Storage	22¼	22½
Electric Storage pf.	25	26
United Gas Improvement	113	113¼
Welsbach Light	44⅝	45
New Jersey Traction	46¾	47½
American R. E. L.	4¼	4⅝
Marsden	6	6¼
Choctaw	11⅝	11¾
Choctaw pf.	31¼	32
Reading general 4s	83	83½
Electric & People's 4s	83⅝	83¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.19	.15
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.09	.08
Belcher	.16	.12
Best & Belcher	.53	.28
Bullion	.07	.06
Caledonia	.16	.14
Challenge Con.	.12	..
Chollar	.23	.23
Confidence	.45	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	.63
Con. Imperial	.01	..
Crown Point	.12	.10
Gould & Curry	.27	.24
Hale & Norcross	.78	.61
Justice	.09	.08
Kentuck Con.	.01	.11
Mexican	.09	..
Occidental Con.	1.00	1.05
Ophir	.43	.39
Overman	.08	.29
Potosi	.24	.24
Savage	.16	.15
Sierra Nevada	.67	.64
Silver Hill	..	.05
Standard	1.50	..
Union Con.	.19	.16
Utah Con.	.07	.06
Yellow Jacket	.27	.04

Silver bars, 55½; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46¾; drafts, sight, 7½; telegraph, 10.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	1⅛	2	1¾	2½
Anaconda	38½	50	37	45
Anchoria	60	70	60	70
Argentum	24½	27	24½	25
Battle Mountain	15⅝	16½	15	16
Consolidated	8½	9	8	8¼
Elkton	80½	81	77⅞	77⅞
El Paso	6⅛	6¼	6	6¾
Gibson	21	23	22½	23
Gold Coin	92½	96	92⅞	95
Gold King	53	55	50	55
Golden Fleece	24	27	24	27
Garfield Con.	14½	15	14½	15
Isabella	22¼	22½	21⅞	22
Jefferson	3⅞	5½	3¾	4½
Lillie	84	85	84	85
Matoa	14⅝	16	14⅝	15¼
Moon Anchor	71	71½	69⅞	70
Pharmacist	5	5⅞	5	5½
Portland	94	94⅝	93½	93⅞
Rawlings	16	17	15	17¼
Rosa	12½	13	12½	13
Union	11¼	11½	10⅝	11
Work	2½	2¼	2	2½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week April	$40,638	$36,791	$32,362
Month	142,645	124,108	116,635
From Jan. 1	523,790	446,093	464,303
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
4th week April	$57,448	$55,460	$20,325
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week April	$38,973	$28,634	$26,528
From Jan. 1	421,567	362,206	327,164
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,308	3,130	3,130
Month April	$2,122,460	$1,614,421	$1,638,741
From July 1	22,947,648	18,485,984	18,668,274
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,346	4,363	4,497
4th week April	$573,990	$443,968	$366,008
Month	1,826,744	1,260,347	1,321,265
From July 1	20,007,137	15,535,474	17,326,399
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for March—			
Gross earnings	265,303	230,070	....
Ex. and taxes	188,820	179,440	....
Net earnings	76,483	50,629	....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,489,488	2,113,864	
Ex. and taxes	1,776,731	1,521,488	
Net earnings	712,756	592,375	
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for March—			
Gross earnings	271,765	247,875	246,043
Op. expenses	196,922	187,986	181,899
Net earnings	74,843	59,889	64,144
Fixed charges	53,532	55,841	51,119
Surplus	21,310	4,047	13,025
From Jan. 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	720,314	665,089	698,075
Op. expenses	561,691	504,406	524,242
Net earnings	158,623	160,683	173,833
Fixed charges	159,102	159,284	155,133
Deficit	479	*1,399	*20,700
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for March—			
Gross earnings	2,277,769	1,799,818	1,724,311
Op. expenses	1,519,032	1,247,212	1,209,098
Net earnings	758,737	552,606	515,133
For nine months—			
Gross earnings	20,825,188	16,871,563	17,029,528
Net earnings	6,333,730	5,267,732	5,670,211
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS for March—			
Gross earnings	451,945	421,198	384,583
Op. expenses	307,856	292,638	255,586
Net earnings	144,089	128,560	106,997
Charges	122,165	119,968	118,589
Balance	21,924	8,592	*9,591
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,923,266	3,515,746	3,533,211
Net earnings	1,229,442	1,140,653	1,083,986
MEXICAN NATIONAL (in Mexican currency) for March—			
Gross earnings	536,342	560,166	420,878
Op. expenses	288,380	270,057	225,830
Net earnings	247,962	290,109	195,048
Prop. exp. to gross	81	69⅝	73¼
Other expenses	146,234	120,121	81,378
Balance	101,728	169,988	113,670
From Jan. 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	1,532,544	1,496,730	1,232,971
Net earnings	706,385	732,224	553,844
Balance	284,185	417,404	323,013
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	157,778	83,052	131,790
Op. expenses	93,676	96,941	85,999
Net earnings	64,102	*10,889	45,791
Charges	80,841	80,627	81,409
Deficit	16,739	91,516	35,618

*Surplus. (Flint & Pere Marquette)
*Deficit. (Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis)
*Deficit. (Staten Island Rapid Transit)

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
290	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11	12¼	11	12¼
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	27	28½	27	28½
32,770	Am. Sugar Refs.	133⅝	133⅞	132	132½
3,330	Am. Tobacco	114	115½	113⅝	113⅞
190	A., T. & S. F.	11½	12⅜	11¼	12⅜
1,380	A., T. & S. F. pf.	29⅞	30⅞	29½	30⅞
870	Brook. R. T.	40⅞	41	40⅛	40⅞
20	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12,620	C., B. & Qy.	99⅞	100	99	99⅞
22,950	C., M. & St. P.	94⅞	96	94⅞	95⅞
8,270	C., R. I. & P.	96⅞	98⅝	96⅛	97⅛
20	Chi. Gt. West.	14	14	14	14
20	Ches. & Ohio	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞
20	Chi. & Northw.	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
100	C., Lor. & W.	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,210	Gen. Electric	34⅝	36½	34⅝	36⅛
2,770	Louis. & Nash.	53⅝	55	53½	54½
1,480	Manhattan	103⅛	104	102⅞	103⅞
2,920	Mo. Pacific	32⅝	34	32⅝	33¼
30	Met. Street	148⅞	148⅞	148⅞	148⅞
400	N. Y. Central	114⅞	115⅞	114⅞	115⅞
40	N. Y., O. & W.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
210	Nor. Pacific	27	27	26⅞	27
1,220	Nor. Pac. pf.	66⅛	67¼	66⅛	67
80	Pacific Mail	26⅞	28⅛	26⅞	28⅛
3,540	People's Gas	95⅞	98⅝	95⅞	97⅞
550	Reading	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
20	Reading 1st pf.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
10	Southern Ry.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
160	Southern pf.	28⅞	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝
100	Stand. R. T.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
610	Tenn. C. & I.	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25½
60	Union Pacific	23	23	22⅞	22⅞
2,660	Union Pac. pf.	58⅛	59⅛	58⅛	58⅞
10	U. S. Leather	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Wabash pf.	20	20⅛	19⅝	20
350	West Union	90⅛	91	89⅝	90⅝
111,600					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$22,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	62½	63¼	62½	63¼
5,000	C. & O., R. & A. 2d	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼
9,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	62⅛	62⅝	62⅛	62⅝
2,000	R. I. deb. 5s	106	106	106	106
17,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	53½	54¼	53½	54¼
$55,000					

Charged with Conversion of Funds.

Joseph A. Gaffney was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,600 bail, upon an order signed by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court. The order of arrest was issued in a suit brought by the East Side Co-operative Loan and Building Association, of which Gaffney is one of the Trustees, and also Secretary and collecting officer. The complaint alleges that Gaffney, between Jan. 5, 1895, and Oct. 5, 1897, collected from re-payers of loans, the sum of $1,312.73, which he converted to his own use.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
$6,000 New York & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds. 1900.
100 shs. Hutchinson, Pierce & Co. 7 p. c. Prefd.
50 shs. Hutchinson, Pierce & Co. common.
$1,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1941.
$1,000 City of Brooklyn 6 p. c. Park Bond, 1924.
$3,000 City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Park Bd., 1915.
$3,000 Atlantic Ave. R. R. Bklyn Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$3,000 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
By order of Trustees.
15 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. common.
7 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Prefd.
9 shs. Consld. & McKay Lasting Machine Co. common.
16 shs. Consld. & McKay Lasting Machine Co. Prefd.
20 shs. Automatic Book Sewing Machine Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
3 shs. National Park Bank.
$1,000 Staten Island Midland R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
4 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
$7,000 Terre Haute Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds, 1914, Octr., 1897, Coups.
$7,000 Terre Haute Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914, Octr., 1897, Coups.
$4,000 Terre Haute Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914, Octr., 1897, Coups.
$15,000 Tacoma & Columbia River 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 Suffolk County Gas Co. (Suffolk Co.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$10,000 Shephard Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. fd. 6 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
1 Membership Blooming Grove Park Asso.
$12,000 Col. & Indiana Cent. R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
20 shs. Silex Insulation Co.
75 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
80 shs. Pensacola & Atlantic R. R.
27 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, May 10, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Northern Pacific Railway Co. preferred, voting certificate, $100 each.
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., $100 each.
10 shares Hide & Leather National Bank, $100 each.
$2,000 American Lithographic Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due on or before January 1st, 1921.
ALSO
Tuesday, May 17, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, as Receivers of the Madison Square Bank.)
200 shares Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty Street.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of The Morris & Essex Mutual Coal Co. will be held at Waverly Hotel, Phila., Penn., FRIDAY, May 13, 1898, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., for the purpose of electing a Director, Secretary, and Treasurer to fill vacancies caused by the death of S. W. Corwin and also to amend the By-Laws relative to the filling of vacancies.

WM. REPP, Secretary Pro Tem.
Old Forge, Penn., May 2, 1898.

The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,
New York, May 10, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of the Institution will be held at the Institution at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY afternoon, May 17, 1898, at 2 o'clock.

AVERY T. BROWN,
Secretary pro tem.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. THODE.
JOHN M. KREYER.
May 1, 1898.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, May 9, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	104	120	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	....
28	28¼	1,600	Am. Malting Co.	28⅝	29⅝	28	28	– ⅝
77½	79	2,585	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78	79½	76½	79	+1½
21	21½	330	American Cotton Oil	20	20½	20	20½	....
74	75	546	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ¼
12	12⅛	10,029	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11	12½	11	12	+1
28½	29	750	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	27⅝	29	27⅝	29	+2
132⅝	132¾	35,976	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133⅝	133¾	132	132⅞	[illegible]
112½	118	122	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	+2
91	93½	80	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91½	91½	91	91	[illegible]
113½	113⅝	41,009	American Tobacco	114	115⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ¼
116	119	120	American Tobacco pf.	118	119	118	119	....
12¼	12⅜	3,900	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12½	12	12⅜	+ ½
30⅛	30¼	28,598	At., T. & S. F. pf.	29½	30¼	29	30¼	+1½
18	18½	792	Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18½	18	18	– ⅝
6½	7	400	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ½
3¼	3⅜	1,810	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	– ¾
40⅝	40¾	10,691	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40¼	41½	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅛
120½	122	310	Brooklyn Union Gas	121	121⅝	120	121⅝	+1⅛
5¾	6½	875	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	5	6	5	6	+1⅝
60	64	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	62	62	62	62	....
50¼	50⅝	1,175	Canada Southern	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50½	– ⅝
83½	84	300	Canadian Pacific	83	83	83	83	– ½
13¼	14	146	Central Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+1⅝
21⅜	21⅝	7,609	Chesapeake & Ohio	21½	21½	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
99⅛	99½	25,500	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99⅝	100	98⅝	99⅝	....
106½	107½	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	– ½
14⅛	14¼	18,672	Chi. Great West	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	+ ½
81	82	150	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81½	81½	81½	81½	+2½
21½	24	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
9	9⅝	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	....
28	30	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	26½	28	26½	28	+3½
95⅜	95½	71,416	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94¼	96	94¼	95½	+1⅝
144	145	291	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145	145	145	+1
124⅛	124¾	2,535	Chi. & Northw.	124⅝	125	124⅛	124¼	– ½
170	171	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	171	171	171	171	....
97¾	97⅞	44,519	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96⅝	98⅝	96½	97⅝	+1⅛
8	9	8	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅝	....
30	30¾	220	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
31⅜	31⅝	2,890	C., C., C. & St. L.	31	32	31	31½	+ ½
14⅛	14¼	3,300	Cleve., Lor. & W.	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅛	– ⅛
22½	22⅝	120	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+1⅛
168	170	186	Third Avenue	170	170	170	170	[illegible]
23⅝	23¾	10,180	Union Pacific	22⅜	24	22¾	23⅝	+ ¾
58⅝	58¾	45,869	Union Pacific pf.	58⅜	59⅝	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅞
6¾	6⅞	8,875	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
6⅝	6⅞	200	United States Leather	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	....
62½	63	2,140	U. S. Leather pf.	63⅜	63⅜	62¼	62¾	+ ½
69½	70	155	U. S. Rubber pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ½
7¾	8	1,250	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ½
19⅝	19¾	18,660	Wabash pf.	19⅝	20½	19⅛	19¾	+1
94	94½	1,600	West Chicago Street	94½	95¼	94½	95¼	+ ½
90⅛	90¼	9,772	Western Union Tel.	90	90⅞	89⅞	90⅜	+ ¼
2⅛	2¼	1,000	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
10	14½	250	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Sales		629,004						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2⅝	2⅝	New Central C.	7	8
4s, r., 1907	108½	109½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	6	N. Y. & N. H.	184	187
4s, c., 1907	109½	110½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	121	129	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, r., 1925	122½	123¼	E. E. I. of B'klyn	106	108	N. Y., S. & W. certfs.	12½	13½
4s, c., 1925	122½	123¼	Eighth Avenue	300	330	N. Y., S. & W. pf., certfs.	31½	32½
5s, r., 1904	110⅝	111½	*Flint & P. M.	9	11	Norfolk So.	..	66
5s, c., 1904	110⅝	111½	*Flint & P. M. pf.	32	..	Nor. & West.	13	14
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	10	15	Ohio Southern	..	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	*Harlem	322	340	*Omaha & St. L.	5	8
Dist. Col. 3-65s	113	..	Homestake	44	..	Ont. Mining	..	4
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	98	Penn. Coal	330	..
American Coal	100	140	Ill. Steel Co.	50	54	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	28	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Am. Express	125	129	Kanawha & Mich.	4	6	*Pitts. & West.	6	8
Ann Arbor	11½	13	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	4½	Quicksilver	2	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	Quicksilver pf.	4	7
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Keokuk & West.	32	35	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	R., W. & O.	118	120
*Bur., C. R. & N.	60	75	Laclede Gas pf.	85	90	Rio Grande W.	20	22
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Long Island	40	50	Rio G. W. pf.	57	60½
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	*Mah. Coal R.	128	..	St. P. & Duluth	..	25
Chi. & E. Ill.	51	55	*Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & D. pf.	78	85
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	..	Manhattan Beach	3	5	Sil. bullion certfs.	56	56⅝
Clev., L. & W. pf.	47	49	Merg'thr Linotype	143½	146	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Md. Coal pf.	40	50	*T. P. Land Tr.	6	6⅛
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1	Mexican Central	4½	6	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	83½	87	*Twin City R. T.	..	22
Col., H. V. & T.	6	6¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	53	54	U. S. Express	39	41
C. H. V. & T. pf.	17	25	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	U. S. Rubber	18¾	19
Com. Cable	160	180	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	Wells-F. Express	115	118
Consol. Coal	38	44	Minn. Iron	64	65	West. Union Beef	3	5
Del. & Hudson	109½	110½	Morris & Essex	170	173	Wis. Central	1⅛	3
Den. & R. G.	11	13	*N., C. & St. L.	60	73	Wis. Central pf.	3	8
D. M. & Ft. D.	13¼	14¼	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83			
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,421,200	$242,100	$42,000	$114,900	$105,000	$2,614,300
Colonial	100,000	677,500	14,100	60,100	149,600	......	842,600
Columbia	300,000	1,891,000	130,000	154,000	182,000	......	1,928,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,280,100	70,500	89,900	204,800	......	1,535,100
14th Street	100,000	705,500	19,500	123,400	175,500	......	949,500
Franklin Nat.	200,000	830,000	130,000	47,000	500,000	......	1,512,000
Gansevoort	200,000	809,700	13,700	77,200	66,000	3,100	648,200
Hamilton	200,000	1,106,700	70,700	98,000	78,400	......	1,175,200
Hide & Leather	500,000	2,146,800	328,900	61,500	187,000	......	1,689,800
Home	100,000	482,100	97,200	43,900	87,600	14,000	555,100
Hudson River	200,000	1,148,000	25,000	67,000	197,000	......	1,156,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,375,800	66,200	79,700	29,800	100,000	1,561,600
Mutual	200,000	968,000	17,600	96,000	108,900	1,800	855,900
19th Ward	100,000	580,000	80,000	90,000	95,000	6,900	825,000
Plaza	100,000	1,118,200	25,000	96,400	185,600	......	1,210,500
Riverside	100,000	701,800	11,900	35,100	85,900	......	740,100
State	100,000	1,288,000	81,000	40,000	108,000	129,000	1,486,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,115,500	43,400	106,500	104,000	49,500	1,406,800
23d Ward	100,000	672,900	21,300	80,100	29,600	60,300	768,700
Union Square	200,000	2,020,100	63,900	197,100	172,700	......	2,889,100
Yorkville	100,000	1,129,000	109,300	79,800	85,600	......	1,140,800
Astor National	300,000	1,025,500	130,300	126,100	64,500	......	1,007,800
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,050,700	29,400	59,400	150,400	85,000	1,200,000
Broadway	100,000	1,194,200	30,500	124,600	21,400	......	1,223,800
Brooklyn	300,000	1,318,100	77,400	55,600	151,200	37,100	1,343,900
Eighth Ward	100,000	258,100	12,100	17,900	42,100	10,500	227,700
Fifth Avenue	100,000	539,900	22,700	20,200	47,600	9,000	467,900
Fulton	200,000	936,600	55,500	39,100	51,000	......	771,300
Kings County	150,000	619,500	42,900	30,500	87,600	......	606,100
Manuf's' Nat.	252,000	2,071,700	206,500	245,200	439,600	......	2,540,300
Mechanics'	500,000	2,220,000	67,300	139,000	180,700	......	2,092,200
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	878,500	42,300	39,400	78,300	33,100	878,600
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,488,000	[illegible]	244,000	737,000	55,000	4,013,000
National City	300,000	2,147,000	98,000	411,000	414,000	206,000	2,795,000
North Side	100,000	1,259,300	10,600	54,700	68,600	......	1,189,500
People's	100,000	801,500	44,200	27,800	30,000	3,200	792,500
Queens County (L. I. City)	100,000	1,505,800	242,500	822,800	400,500	126,300	2,408,900
Schermerhorn	100,000	314,900	26,100	19,600	214,500	......	928,300
17th Ward	100,000	389,500	6,900	37,500	63,000	......	346,700
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,057,900	95,800	15,000	230,000	11,000	980,000
26th Ward	100,000	359,800	13,800	20,700	75,500	6,700	386,800
Union	100,000	282,600	7,800	15,500	30,900	42,000	340,000
Wallabout	100,000	462,800	16,300	43,400	53,700	52,500	504,600
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,972,300	107,800	238,300	388,300	211,000	4,201,100
H. C. Nat., J. C.	250,000	2,128,000	121,700	82,200	262,300	185,200	2,188,100
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,595,200	54,400	54,700	200,100	......	1,298,800
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	941,000	26,500	56,300	128,200	81,700	876,300
1st Nat., H'b'ken	110,000	1,490,100	91,100	22,100	186,800	162,100	1,455,200
2d Nat., H'b'ken	125,000	715,000	37,200	31,400	57,600	68,800	701,400
Bank of S. I.	25,000	420,500	15,500	19,600	146,000	700	544,600
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	544,100	15,900	21,200	117,000	......	545,300
Totals	$9,012,000	$60,926,000	$3,677,200	$4,289,500	$7,910,000	$1,877,000	$65,644,000

*As per official reports—Fourteen National banks, Feb. 18, 1898; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. [illegible], 1897. $30,275 increase, reserve.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Chi, R I & P deb 5s
1,000 ... 105⅝
C, C, C & Ind 1st
10,000 ... 102
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
2,000 ... 90¼
5,000 ... 90½
5,000 ... 91⅝
Col Fuel & Iron 5s
10,000 ... 80
Den & Rio Grande 4s
4,000 ... 91
34,000 ... 90½
10,000 ... 91⅛
Dul, S S & A 5s
2,000 ... 105
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons 5s
10,000 ... 108
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
94,000 ... 109
Erie 1st con 7s
8,000 ... 140
Erie 4s prior bonds
12,000 ... 89
8,000 ... 89⅝
2,000 ... 90

Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
18,000 ... 58
10,000 ... 58½
7,000 ... 58
Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000 ... 122¼
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
5,000 ... 102¼
5,000s20F ... 102
1,000 ... 102¼
2,000 ... 102⅛
500 ... 102
500 ... 103½
Income A 5s
1,000 ... 66½
500 ... 67
Oregon S L, Inc B & col trust
10,000 ... 48¼
15,000 ... 49½
5,000 ... 49¾
5,000 ... 49⅝
5,000 ... 49⅞
5,000 ... 50
4,000 ... 49⅞
Pac of Mo 2d ext
2,000s20F ... 104

2,000 ... 28⅛
10,000s15F ... 28⅛
10,000 ... 28
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000 ... 107
65,000 ... 106⅞
1,000 ... 107
10,000s10F ... 107½
Registered
1,000c ... 106¾
11,000 ... 106½
W N Y & P 1st
1,000 ... 107
W N Y & P inc
8,000 ... 14½
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s
5,000s20F ... 112¾
5,000 ... 113
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000 ... 41
5,000 ... 40½
12,000 ... 41
2,000 ... 41⅝
10,000 ... 41⅝
1,000 ... 42
5,000 ... 41⅝

Total sales ... $3,437,700

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

W. W. FLANNAGAN.—Judgment for $34,451 was entered yesterday against W. W. Flannagan in favor of the Southern National Bank, as indorser on a note made by Charles H. Harman for $44,000 on Oct. 12, 1894, on which there was several payments made, leaving a balance, with interest due, of $34,451.

FRASER & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment against Thomas E. Fraser and Charles J. Dwyer, who did business as Fraser & Co., dealers in drugs at 219 Greenwich Street, for $761 in favor of the Watertown Thermometer Company for merchandise. The Sheriff removed all the stuff in the store to a storage warehouse. Mr. Fraser has been in Ludlow Street Jail since April 19, having been arrested in a civil suit brought by the Watertown Thermometer Company. Fraser & Co. had been in business there for about a year, and used the name of a well-known firm, which has been in the drug business for many years.

THE M. S. ZAGAT DRUG COMPANY.—The M. S. Zagat Drug Company, which has stores at 581 Ninth Avenue and 2,611 Eighth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to William C. Figner. Max Zagat is President and Sophie Zagat Secretary. Mr. Zagat has been in the drug business since 1889, and has had stores at various locations in this city and Brooklyn. The present company was incorporated a few months ago with an authorized capital stock of $75,000. Mashbir & Cukor, the attorneys, said that the assignment was caused by creditors pressing the company on account of the war scare. The liabilities are $14,000, nominal assets $7,000, actual assets $4,500.

HYNES & CO.—William M. Hynes, doing business as Hynes & Co., manufacturer of straw goods at 596 Broadway, with a factory at Westborough, Mass., confessed judgment here yesterday to John Zimmermann & Co. for $973 for merchandise. An execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Radley. Epstein Brothers, his attorneys, said that some of the creditors had attached the factory at Westborough. A meeting of the creditors will be called in a few days to see what settlement can be made. The liabilities are estimated at $50,000, and the Messrs. Epstein think there are enough assets to pay 50 cents on the dollar. Mr. Hynes is a son of T. W. Hynes, who was in the business for many years and made an assignment in February, 1897.

Out of Town.

GEORGE M. VALENTINE.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment for $6,000 against George M. Valentine of Perth Amboy, N. J., in favor of Albert H. Hastrof, who alleges that Mr. Valentine guaranteed a charter party for scows and barges for the firm of George M. Valentine & Co., up to $6,000. The attachment was directed against real estate at 310 and 312 West Fourth Street, on which a lis pendens was also filed. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, May 9, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDREWS, Chas.—Frank M. Clute and others	$1,032
ADLER, Henry—J. Purcell, as Commissioner	50
APPLEBY, Leonard—C. A. Zehnder	458
BACH, Lewis Z.—J. Davis	177
BACHMAN, Absalom P.—G. A. Lavelle	464
BALDWIN, Charles A.—J. Purcell, as Commissioner	50
BRAUN, Ignatz—A. Schottland	185
BAUERSFELD, Paul—E. Rudolph and another	88
BATCHALDER, Emma E.—H. Bruml	47
BAZZONI, Giovanni—A. Franchi	68
BLANDEAU, Charles—M. Marty	27
BERKOWITZ, Henry—M. Osnowitz, by guardian	169
BILLS, James A.—Henry A. Rice, as assignee	3,615
BOOKMAN, Samuel—J. Purcell, as Commissioner	50
BROWN, Augustus—C. Cowl	351
BIERSACK, Christian—Israel Cohen	905
BERZON, Morris—R. Hill	211
BERZON, Fannie—R. Hill	124
BENSON, Mollie—R. Hill	182
BARBERITA, Raffaele—R. Hill	287
BRADY, James H.—N. Hutkoff	151
BUSHE, George B. H.—J. S. Forgotston	372
CAPPELLO, Antonio—A. Franchi	37
CASTAGNETO, Maria—A. S. Rosenthal	123
CLARK & CO.—The Bush Company, Limited, costs	94
CRANNELL, Frank J. and Edward—J. J. Neibach and another	124
CARROLL, Ann—G. J. Schnatz and another, costs	148
COHN, Aaron B.—M. E. Knapp	71
COOK, Joseph F. and T. A.—Simeon P. Mistrot and others	1,141
COAPMAN, Herbert A.—W. Dwyer	35
COLLINS, Charles H.—Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee	3,311
COLLINS, Charles H.—William P. Walton, as President	397
CABUS, Frank E.—G. J. McGloin	90
CREVELING, Frank J.—M. L. Hall and another, committee	476
DIX, William H.—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association	97
DUNN, Michael—M. Kane & Son, costs	108
EGAN, Edward—E. Heller and another	27
FANSHAWE, Henry E.—J. J. Gibbons	159
FLANNAGAN, W. W.—The Southern National Bank of New York	34,451
GOLDSCHMIDT, Simon—M. Meyers and another	132
GILROY, Michael—Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company	133
GRABOFF, Saul, and Louis Rosenblum—B. Berman	236
HIRSHKIND, Max—E. Ragette, costs	154
HALES, Helen F., as administratrix—The Seaman's Bank for Savings of New York	81
HANSEN, Charles—J. Lassere	215
HASHIM, Marie T.—G. Patterson	153
HYNES, William M.—John Zimmermann and another	973
HOYT, John G.—S. Oppenheimer	550
JARVIS, Fannie C.—H. O'Neill	446
KELLY, Bridget M.—J. H. Theiss	73
KAHN, Siegfried—E. Stern and another	1,730
KILDUFF, Margaret—J. P. McDonald	138
KLANG, Samuel—Samuel Firtel	781
LORETZ, Henry—J. Purcell, Commissioner, &c.	110
LITTLE, Joseph J., and Timothy Mahoney—John H. Lyle and another	137
LUDLUM, William H.—J. K. Krieg and others	82
LUDLUM, William H.—Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, (incorporated)	128
MOORE, John L. and Erastus D.—A. T. E. Kirtland	644
MOOREHEAD, Henry J.—Andrew J. Connick	1,630
MENELLA, Vincenzo—A. Franchi	79
MEYER, August—M. K. Wallach	81
MORRISEY, Edward F.—Titus Sheard Company	42
McDOWELL, Albert—The Thomas H. Stewart Company	368
MASHMANN, Henry—William F. Weber and another	217
McLAUGHLIN, Harry—Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company	202
NORTON, Edward L.—J. Purcell, Commissioner, &c.	110
O'BRIEN, John P.—J. Purcell, Commissioner, &c.	109
PALLISER, Charles—L. J. Callanan	228
POLYKRANAS, George A.—W. A. Lappe	122
PERRY, William B., and W. Mulford—C. Koster	808
POLIDORI, Vincenzo—Michael Berardini	679
RANKIN, Elizabeth H.—L. Rheinish	63
RATHGEBER, Adam—The W. B. Perry Company	99
RAYNEY, John F.—S. W. Pritz and others	72
RENNER, John—Kingan & Co., Limited	91
ROSENBERG, Ray—Edward H. Lazarus	4,882
RICHTER, August—K. J. Schmidt	93
ROCHE, Theodore M.—M. H. J. Andrews	317
RUEHLING, Frederick—J. Gottschalk	159
SOLOMON, Morris—H. B. Scharmann & Sons	62
STEINTHAL, Raphael—P. Kiernan	479
STAPLES, John J.—Howard & Co.	169
SHERWOOD, George—Theodore P. Huffman and another	128
SPONHEIMER, Peter—The Morning Journal Association	144
SCHWARTZ, Moses and Max—L. Rittich	176
SEYMOUR, Charles O.—The Warwick	30
SCHULER, Bernard—Kingan Provision Company	2,827
STARK, Byron—J. S. Bliss	101
SENTZ, Amelia—J. F. Betz, costs	114
TAYLOR, William—The Electrician Publishing Company	584
THRALL, Arthur L.—American Paper Pail and Box Company	95
THE QUEEN CITY CYCLE COMPANY—Cycle Components Company	417
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. P. Davenport	500
THE BRIGANTINE TRANSPORTATION Company—S. C. Strock	25
THE BISCHOFF PRINTING PRESS Company—Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Limited	423
THE EDEN MILLS PAPER COMPANY—J. H. Lyon and another	2,282
THE UNION OIL COMPANY—Occidental Oil Company, costs	105
THE NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA Company—Victoria Paper Mills Company	355
THE F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY—H. J. Heinz and another	901
THE DELAWARE TERMINAL RAILroad Company—Keuffel & Esser Company	99
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. O. Baker, costs	46
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—G. F. Perks, by guardian	350
VOYER, Albert—A. G. Hupfel	146
VAN CLIEF, Jacob—H. B. Kirk & Co.	312
WEINSTEIN, Israel—Louis Bernstein	635
WOLF, Max—William F. Malloy	258
WALKER, Sidney R.—W. & J. Sloane	94
WALSH, James J.—J. H. Tooker and others	193
ZAMBETTI, Frank—Angela Franchi	441

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.88
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.36
Flour, Minnesota patents	7.75
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	6.25
Butter, Western creamy	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 9.—Flour strong; foreign bids, 40c; standard patents were quoted at $7.40@$7.50; leading brands, $1 higher than Friday. No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.30@$1.35; No. 2 red, $1.70@$1.75; No. 2 corn, 35⅝@37c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36@36¾c; No. 2 oats, 31⅜@32¼c; No. 2 white, 34½@35c; No. 3 white, 33@34½c; No. 2 rye, 74@75c; No. 2 barley, 43@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.35; prime timothy seed, $2.55@$2.75; mess pork, per barrel, $10.90@$10.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.90@$5.92½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.65@$5.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.90@$6.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

Unfavorable accounts from the English cotton market and fears of a bullish bureau crop report to-day led to some covering by the weaker shorts and also to some investment buying and to some speculative operations for a short turn on the long side of the account. After opening quiet and steady at unchanged prices at an advance of 2 points, the market here steadily worked upward, but on a small and disappointing volume of business, until the gain was 5@7 points on Saturday's closing figures. There were some intervals of easiness under liquidation, but as a rule the market showed considerable stability, and was finally steady at a net advance of 5@7 points.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 19-32d. Futures opened quiet, partially 1-64d decline; closed steady, net unchanged to 1 2-64d lower; December-January, 331½s; January-February, 331½b; February-March, 332s; May, 332b; May-June, 332b; June-July, 333s; July-August, 333½s; August-September, 333½s; September-October, 332½b; October-November, 332b; November-December, 331@332.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.20	6.24	6.20	6.24@6.25
June	6.24	6.25	6.22	6.25@6.26
July	6.26	6.30	6.26	6.30@6.31
August	6.30	6.34	6.29	6.34@6.35
September	6.30	6.33	6.30	6.33@6.35
October	6.28	6.35	6.28	6.34@6.35
November	6.32	6.36	6.32	6.36@6.37
December	6.34	6.38	6.34	6.38@6.39
January	6.34	6.41	6.34	6.40@6.41

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	170	190	170	185½
July	118	128⅝	118	128½
September	98	102	97½	102
Corn—				
May	40¼	41⅜	40	41½
July	40¾	42½	40½	42¼
September	41½	43	41½	43
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	36

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	173	175	169	175
July	109⅝	121¼	109⅝	120¼
September	89	94½	89	94½
Corn—				
May	35¼	37⅜	35¼	36⅞
July	35 15-16	37⅝	35⅞	36⅞
September	36½	37⅞	36⅜	37⅞
Oats—				
May	31½	32	31½	31⅞
July	27½	27 15-16	27½	27⅞
September	24 5-16	24⅝	24½	24½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Excitement, amounting almost to a panic, broke loose in the wheat market. Sensational advances occurred in all future deliveries, but were most notable in May and July. Feverish conditions not only prevailed all day, but also leaped over on the curb, July then reaching $1.31, or 2¼c higher than the best figure during the regular session. It was a genuine old-fashioned stampede of shorts, started by a big advance of 10¼d in the Liverpool market, which put July there practically 50c premium over the same option in Chicago. Demand for May in the local market was exceedingly active throughout the first half hour, although little wheat was brought out by the constantly advancing bids. From $1.60, the closing price of Saturday, it went in leaps and bounds to $1.90 on sales of only about 40,000 bushels. Then it reacted 20c a bushel, slowly regaining until final sales were made at $1.85½.

The July delivery meantime was attracting general attention by its phenomenal strength, despite all pressure the bears could bring upon it in the shape of weekly statistics and other news, much of which in ordinary times would have been very useful for weakening purposes. Ignoring these factors the thoroughly frightened shorts clamored violently for wheat all day with the exception of one period of irregularity and reaction in the late afternoon. Its advance during the regular market was from $1.13 to $1.28⅝, closing officially at $1.28½, after which occurred, as noted, the jump to $1.31 on the late curb. Official closing figures showed an advance of 25½c on May, 15½c on July and a net rise of 6¾@8¾c on other months. As compared with January 1 this year, May wheat has advanced 92c and July 48¾c per bushel. No. 2 red at the close was quoted entirely nominal at $1.88.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 9.—May, $1.60; July, $1.53½; September, 95¾c; No. 1 hard, $1.61¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.59¾.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—No. 1 Northern, $1.50; No. 2 Northern, $1.32; July, $1.52½; September, 95¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., May 9.—No. 1 Northern, $1.76.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed at 43¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35½c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c; No. 2 white clips, 39c; No. 3 white, 37½@38c; track mixed, 36@37c; track white, 38@41c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 73c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 70@71c, free on board, afloat; 68c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Market dull; feeding nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $7.50@$8; Winter straights, $6.25@$6.50; Winter patents, $6.50@$7; Spring clears, $5.50@$6; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.75@$5; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.50@$4.65; no grade, $2@$2.10. RYE FLOUR—$3.85@$4.15. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.40, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 90@95c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 79@80c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 95c@$1; Spring, bulk, 85@90c; middling, bulk, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c; city feed, $1; hominy chop, 80c; oil meal, $23.50@$24.50; screenings, 30@75c, in bulk.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 9.—Flour—First patents, $6.80@$7.05; second patents, $6.65@$6.75; first clear, $5.30@$5.50; second clear, $4.30@$4.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¼@6⅜c; 14 lb, 6¼@6⅜c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅜c; Western S. P., 7@7½c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜c; country, 3½@3¾c. LARD—6.25@6.30c; city, 5.85@5.95c; refined, South America, 6.75c; Continent, 6.35c; Brazil kegs, 7.90c; compound, city, 4⅝@4¼c; Western, 4½@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼@5½c; city lard stearine, 7c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Close: Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 53s 9d; prime mess, medium Western, 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 35s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s. Lard—Prime Western, 30s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 42s; American finest colored, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s.

COFFEE.

The market for Brazilian coffee futures was a small one, and worked within a narrow range of variations after opening steady, with prices unchanged to 10 points higher. Equally uninteresting features were indicated by the cables from the European and Brazilian markets. Locally speculation was interfered with by the failure of spot buyers to give any encouragement. The recent decline of ⅝c, within a few days, was expected to galvanize the demand for round lots, but buyers continued to confine attention to small parcels, and quotations at any figure are more or less nominal. Sales on the call were 3,000 bags in the morning; up to 12 M., 4,750 bags, and for the entire session, 7,750 bags, with the market finally steady at net unchanged prices to 5 points higher.

The market for spot Brazilian coffee closed quiet and nominal on the basis of 6⅝c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 7½c for jobbing parcels. Receipts at Rio for the week just ended reached 58,000 bags, against 55,000 bags last week, and 42,000 bags last year. Receipts at Santos aggregated 51,000 bags, against 68,000 bags a week ago, and 36,000 bags a year ago. Rio shipments to the United States were 33,000 bags, Santos shipments to the United States were 46,000 bags, and Victoria shipments to the United States were 19,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries aggregated 111,499 bags, including 98,215 bags at New York, against 145,860 bags last week, and 75,854 bags the same week a year ago.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
June	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
July	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
August	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
September	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.80
October	....	....	....	5.75@5.80
November	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
December	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
January	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.95
February	....	....	....	5.95@6.00
March	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.05
April	....	....	....	6.00@6.10

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS—Good average, 10$200; stock, 314,000 bags. HAMBURG—½ pfennig higher; sales, 14,000 bags. HAVRE—¼f lower; total sales, 17,000 bags; January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 37.75; April, 37.75; May, 36; June, 36; July, 36.25; August, 36.50; September, 36.75; October, 36.75; November, 37; December, 37.25. RIO—No. 7, 9$675; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; stock, 146,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; Muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24½c; off Summer yellow, 24c; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 26@27c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@29½c; linseed—American raw, 43@44c; American boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, (washed)—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine, unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 26@27c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, (washed)—X and XX, 23c; fine, unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 28c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, (unwashed)—Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing 20@21c; braid combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 18@19c; three-eighths clothing, 20@22c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

METALS.

Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.75; Southern No. 2 soft, $10.15. Steel rails, $18. Pig iron warrants, $6.65. Lake copper ingot, $12.15. Tin, $14.50. Lead, $3.67½. Spelter, $4.15. Quicksilver—From 1 to 25 flasks, 58c per lb; from 25 to 100 flasks, $42.50 per flask; 100 flasks and over, $42.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.75; oil, bbls, $3; pitch, $1.75; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines 32½@33c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.67½@$1.72½; H, $1.77½@$1.82½; I, $1.87½@$1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.02½; W. G., 2.15; W. W., $2.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.—Spirits of turpentine, 26@26½c. Resin—Prices unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.80 and $1.90. Tar, $1.10.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 9.—Spirits of turpentine, 26¼c. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.25; H, I, K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.65.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9.—Turpentine, 26. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.60@$5.20, tops, $5.25; bulls, $3.50@$4, cows, $2.10@$4.15. CALVES—Veals, poor to prime, $4@$5.50; choice, $5.60@$5.80; city dressed, 7@9c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Clipped sheep, $3.50@$4.25; clipped lambs, $4.50@$5.40; spring, $2.50@$4.25 per head. HOGS—$4.20@$4.45; Western pigs, $4.10@$4.25.

TO TEST THE TEA LAW.

Importers Question Its Constitutionality and Have Taken Their Case to the United States Supreme Court.

A suit brought by William J. Cruickshank & Co., importers of teas in this city, to test the constitutionality of the new tea law of March, 1897, has been carried up to the United States Supreme Court. A quantity of teas valued at $4,000, imported by Cruickshank & Co., was seized by Collector Bidwell last Fall for an alleged violation of the law. A protest was at once filed by the importers and a suit to recover the merchandise was brought in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

A motion for a preliminary injunction restraining Collector Bidwell from destroying the seized teas at the end of six months, as required by the law, was made by counsel for the importers and denied by Judge Lacombe. The case was then appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and argument was heard by Judges Wallace and Shipman yesterday. Assistant United States District Attorney Arthur M. King raised the point that this court had no jurisdiction in a question of constitutionality and the Court sustained that contention and directed that the case be dismissed. Notice was given by counsel that it would be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Unless this appeal is decided within six months from the date of the seizure the Collector will be obliged to destroy the goods in accordance with the explicit provisions of the law. In case the plaintiffs win their suit eventually and find that the teas have been destroyed they will be obliged to bring an action against the Collector for damages.

CASH WHEAT REACHED $1.9

Amid Great Excitement on 'Change the May Contract Closed at $1.85 1-2.

COARSE GRAINS IN SYMPATHY

The Situation, a "Peace Stock Market and War Prices for Cereals," Regarded as Phenomenal—No Lower Quotations Expected To-day.

Cash wheat was yesterday within 8 cents of the record price, $2, made in Chicago in September, 1888, in the Hutchinson "corner." May contract wheat closed at 2:15 P. M., after a rampantly bull market, at $1.85½, a net gain over Saturday of 25½ cents a bushel, after touching $1.90, against $1.75 in Chicago. At the end of trading few brokers were of the opinion that lower quotations would be reached to-day. Many regarded the situation—a peace stock market and war prices for cereals—phenomenal, and would hazard but guarded opinions on the price that the chief breadstuff would reach. There was no halt in the advance of flour, the quotation last coming for Minnesota patent being $7.75 a barrel, an advance of 75 cents since Saturday.

General opinion was that either loaves would be smaller or the present quality of bread dearer, or that lack of good milling wheat would result in an inferior quality of the "staff of life." The opinion of Leo Rappaport of Dreyfus & Co., published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, that counting on the "invisible" supply of wheat as an offset to the dwindling "visible" supply had deceived many, was the subject of much attention and comment. A fact in support of Mr. Rappaport's contention came in a special dispatch from Lincoln, Neb. Jan. 1 that State's Board of Agriculture estimated that at that time there were stored in Nebraska 100,000,000 bushels of corn, 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 10,000,000 bushels of rye. To-day's figures by the board give as remaining in the elevators: Corn, 10,000,000 bushels; wheat, 5,000,000 bushels, and rye, 2,000,000 bushels. The rest has gone into consumption. Authorities say that each wheat State can tell the same story.

The wheat pit at the Produce Exchange yesterday was excited to an extreme degree at the opening in sympathy with the aggressive strength of the Liverpool market. The first offers and bids were at a range of 10 points, $1.70 to $1.80, for May, which closed Saturday at $1.60. This option never went below $1.70, and the dealings after the first chaotic quarter of an hour disregarded sixteenths or eighths, and rose in jumps of half a cent. Before noon $1.90 was touched, making cash wheat, at 2c. to 2½c. above May, about $1.92. This is one of the top-notch records, exceeding that of April, 1882, $1.51¼, and coming in touch with the "Old Hutch corner" price of $2.

At this quotation bull speculators who had gasped at the good fortune that had come to them let go enough to bring the future to $1.73 in an hour and a half, but what have come to be called "famine statistics" strengthened the dealings, and at the close May was off only 4½c. from the best price of the day, and with a net advance of 25½c. a bushel, or $4,000,000 betterment on the United States stocks, counting them as delivery wheat.

The July future, which closed on Saturday at $1.13, opened at $1.18 to $1.19, never went below $1.18, touched $1.28¾, and closed strong at $1.28½, a net advance of 15½ cents.

The September and December contract wheats in the face of the enormously increased acreage of 1898 Winter and Spring wheat, and brilliant reports on growing and seeding, closed at advances of 8½ cents and 6¼ cents respectively.

Coarse grains advanced in sympathy. May corn closed at 41½ cents, a gain of 2⅝ cents, and July at 42¼ cents, an advance of 2⅝ cents. May oats at 36 cents gained 1¼ cents.

The advances made in the option wheats, cash wheat, and flour since Thursday are readily seen in the following table of closing prices:

	May 6.	May 7.	May 9.
May wheat	$1.43½	$1.60	$1.85½
July wheat	1.09	1.13	1.28½
Cash wheat, No. 1 Northern	1.45	1.63	1.87½
Flour, Minn. pat.	6.75	7.00	7.75

A year ago cash wheat was 80¾ cents a bushel and flour $4.30 a barrel. A fancy brand of Spring patent flour sold yesterday at $8 a barrel.

The recent rise in corn, if maintained, means for our agriculturalists, on a two-billion crop basis, an increase in profit of about $150,000,000 over 1897.

WHEAT WAY UP IN CHICAGO.

May Goes to $1.75 and July Closes Strong at $1.20 1-4—Leiter Gets Big Orders from Abroad.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The most exciting market since the Franco-Prussian war was witnessed in the wheat pit to-day on the Chicago Board of Trade. An advance of 14⅞c. a bushel was scored in the active option, July. The market reacted only 1c. from the highest point, July closing strong at $1.20¼. May wheat rose to $1.75 and finished at the top, a net gain of 8c. The recent sharp advance in May was insignificant in comparison with to-day's bulge in July. Bids had frequently to be advanced 2c. or 3c. on the execution of a single order. A sensational advance at Liverpool of over 12c. for July started the Chicago market, and after the start there was apparently no stopping. Corn advanced 2c., oats 1c., pork 27½c., lard 7½c., ribs 2½c.

The Liverpool wheat market to-day excelled all previous efforts at startling advances by opening 7d. higher for May and from 7d. to 9d. up for July, compared with Saturday's closing figures. That set the Chicago wheat pit into a roar of nervous excitement at the opening. All sorts of prices were paid for July simultaneously in different parts of the pit. It was impossible for a few minutes to get an idea of what price was predominating, but after a while the opening range, as near as could be found out, was given at from $1.09¾ to $1.10¾. Trading between those limits was enormous for two or three minutes, but buying orders without limit to price poured in from outside and the price leaped upward in great bounds, touching $1.14 for an instant. The market rebounded to $1.11¾. Shorts saw that their only chance to recoup was in doubling up and price was no object. Up shot quotations again, touching $1.16, ten minutes after the opening. Another reaction to $1.13½ followed, but offerings were greedily absorbed and the market gradually settled down around $1.15. Trading in May began at 8c. advance. Leiter sold a little at $1.75, causing a reaction to $1.70, which, however, was quickly recovered. The usual statistical figures were utterly disregarded. Local receipts were 343 cars, against 9 a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth received 428 cars, compared with 419 a year ago. The world's shipments were 9,775,000 bushels last week, India contributing 1,588,000 bushels and Russia 3,912,000 bushels of the total. The domestic visible supply decreased only 735,000 bushels, against 2,550,000 bushels last year. Primary Western markets received 628,000 bushels, compared with 336,000 bushels the corresponding day of 1897. The English visible supply increased 239,000 bushels. The quantity on ocean passage was 500,000 bushels smaller than a week ago.

After a brief rest at $1.15, the buying furor was renewed. The wild scramble of European nations for American breadstuffs appeared to be conclusively shown by the announcement of fresh bids to Leiter for 2,000,000 bushels of red wheat. Up to the close he had not accepted the offer, but reported other sales of 350,000 bushels to go abroad. Liverpool market at the close showed gains of 6d. for spot and 2⅞d. to 9d. for futures. Paris and Antwerp accentuated the European shortage by advancing 5c. each. Near the end of the session offerings became scarcer than ever, and July rushed up to $1.21¼, easing off at the close to $1.20¼. September, which sold early at 89c., was rushed up to 95c., and closed 7c. net higher, at 94¼c.

Diamond Imports Increasing.

Importations of diamonds continued to increase last month—as in the two previous months—over the importations of one year ago. There were $445,428 worth of precious stones received at this port last month, of which $336,172 represented cut stones and $109,256 uncut stones. Nearly all of the uncut diamonds came through the foreign mails. In April, 1897, the aggregate importation of precious stones at this port amounted to $165,314, of which $134,142 were cut diamonds.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

W. F. Havemeyer Takes 69 Wall Street in Trade for Up-town Apartments—97 Fifth Avenue Sold.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold for Henry E. Coe the eight-story marble-front office building 69 Wall Street, running through to 89 and 91 Beaver Street, to W. F. Havemeyer, who gives in payment the three five-story stone-front flats 138 to 142 East Twenty-eighth Street, each 25 by 98.9, and the five-story brick apartment house 881 Columbus Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, together with 885, 887, and 889 Columbus Avenue, similar properties, on lots 30 by 100. The down-town property is of very irregular shape, the Wall Street end being 36.7 feet front and about 65 feet in depth, and the Beaver Street section 61.1 feet front and about 42.6 feet in depth. The valuations of the parcels in the trade are reported at $300,000 for the Wall Street parcel and $350,000 for the properties given by Mr. Havemeyer.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Henry Corn the eight-story building 97 Fifth Avenue, 30 by 100. B. L. Solomon's Sons and Estey & Saxe occupy the building under ten-year leases.

The only sale at auction scheduled for yesterday, a foreclosure on the property 615 West End Avenue, was adjourned for one week.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,722.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bartlett, referee, 136 and 138 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 49.7 by 95, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $18,530.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Albert J. Sire, referee, 613 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 18.9 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,300.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, Teasdale Place, north side, 525 feet west of Trinity Avenue, 49.9 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,824.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 197 West Street, southeast corner of Jay Street, extending through to Caroline Street, 29.7 by 79.7 by 24.9 by 78.9, five-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $11,250; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 400 Madison Street, south side, 225 feet east of Jackson Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $916; subject to another mortgage for $18,588.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, 250 feet south of Eighty-sixth Street, 40 by 98.8, two three-story frame flats, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 159 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, James A. Chamberlain, owner; W. A. & F. E. Conover of 253 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Cedar Place, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, Alice A. Cunningham of 211 West Sixtieth Street, owner; Edward O. Busath, architect; cost, $900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 9.

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, n e corner of 91st St, runs e 162 feet to Amsterdam Av, x n 201.5 to 92d St, x w 142.3 to road, x s 202.5; Nathalie F. Reynal to Frederick W. Sauer	1
BROOK AV, w s, 613 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x90; Carrie B. Morse to Herbert A. Shipman	1
CLINTON AV, e s, 124.6 ft s of 177th St, 25x115; William C. Bergen to Mary Goff	100
CONVENT AV, 179, e s, 81.11 ft s of 150th St, 18x50; Walter J. Hall to Louise M. Hall	1
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 224.1 ft s of 153d St, 50x100; Lillie T. Yoran and another, executors and trustees, to Jennie M. Tompkins	100
GOUVERNEUR ST, e s, Lots 61 and 62, partition map of Gouverneur estate, 7th Ward; Michael Tully and wife to William Evans, ½ part	1
GOUVERNEUR ST, n s, 300.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x116.10x50x116.11; Katie Goost and others to Catharine Reinig	1
INTERIOR LOT, centre line block, 31st and 32d Sts, 192 ft w of 3d Av, runs w 23x n 16.10x e 23x s 16.10; George Reichardt and wife to Louis Reichardt	1
LOTS 469 and 470, amended map of property of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Alfred H. Finley	2,700
MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 20.5x110; Emma M. Denninger to Leonhard Schuster	1
MADISON AV, 519, e s, 20x85; Emma L. Palmer to Augustus Stoner	1
MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 116th St, 27.11x87; William H. Butler to George P. Butler (re-recorded)	10
PART OF LOT 198, map of property of Mapes estate; Henrietta and Frank H. Murphy to Kate S. Murphy	1
RYER AV, (proposed,) w s, 164.11 ft s of 182d St, 25.1x253 to Anthony Av x25x255.6; William J. Murphy and others to Henrietta Murphy	1
WALNUT ST, n w corner of 4th Av, 100x50; Martin Zborowski and another to Isidore Stein	1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, part of Lot 56, map of the village of Upper Morrisania, 20.6x100; Kate Weiner and another to Theodore E. Thomson	5,150
WEST ST, e s, 67 ft s of Charles St, 22.3x93.9x21.5x87.10; Henry B. Sire to Paul Leavitt	1
WEST END AV, w s, 158.4 ft n of 76th St, 21.6x40x irregular; George F. Vietor and wife to Walworth Ward	1
2D AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Harold G. Browne and others to Arthur E. Browne and others, 1-5 part	1,290
2D AV, 1,983, s w corner of 102d St, 25.11x75; David Rothschild to Karl M. Wallach	100
5TH AV, n w corner of 131st St, 49.11x110; James H. Havens and wife to Philo S. Bennett and another	100
7TH AV, e s, 60 ft n of 123d St, 40.11x105; Benjamin Yates, referee, to Robert L. Knaggs	56,000
7TH AV, e s, 60 ft n of 123d St, 40.11x105; Robert L. Knaggs and wife to William Cohen	1
8TH AV, n w corner of 151st St, 199.10 ft to 152d St x76x irregular; Jennie C. Lock to James M. Varnum	1
9TH AV, n e corner of 4th St, 105x114, Wakefield, also Lots 848 and 849, and west ½ of Lot 856, map of Village of Wakefield; Sarah J. Smyth to Harriet E. Willis	Nom.
5TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue D, 50x96; Theodore Schmidt and wife to Rachel Shweitzer and another	1
6TH ST, s s, 264 ft e of Avenue C, 24x90; Adolf Mandel and wife to Jonas Weil and another	1
13TH ST, n s, 157.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x103.3; 111th St, n s, 143.5 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Edward R. Levi to Sarah Levi	10
20TH ST, 352 West, 16.8x92; Frederick H. Southard and others to Elihu B. Frost	1
22D ST, 132 West, 18.9x98.9; Matilda L. V. Smith and another to Albert H. Ammidown	1
22D ST, 410 West, 14.8x72; Frederick H. Southard and others to Elihu B. Frost	1
22D ST, 420 West, 15.6x70; Frederick H. Southard and others to Elihu B. Frost	1
38TH ST, 603 West, 85.6x30x irregular; John Wachter to Joseph McGillicuddy	6,000
64TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Julia W. Fullerton to Carl A. de Gersdorff	1
74TH ST, 142 East, 18.9x68.2; Jacob H. Frankenberg to Samuel Cohen	1
77TH ST, s w corner of West End Av, 40x irregular; George F. Vietor and wife to Walworth Ward	1
99TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; William Rankin and wife to Rachel Axelrod	1
102D ST, s e corner of 2d Av, 75x25.11; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to David Rothschild	23,100
109TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 13.3x irregular; Obed H. Sanderson, referee, to William Wetterer	650
109TH ST, n s, 165.9 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 18.3x12x irregular, William Wetterer and wife to Walworth Ward	1
110TH ST, s s, 169.4 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 44x171.10 to 109th St x irregular; Walworth Ward and wife to George F. Vietor	1
120TH ST, 429 East, 18.9x100.10; Morris Shidlovsky to Samuel Levy	1
122D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Pleasant Av, 20x½ block; Henry Kropf, referee, to John J. Babcock	4,200
110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 69.4x75.11; William Wetterer and wife to George F. Vietor	1
181ST ST, s s, 74.10 ft w of Madison Av, 177x99.11x irregular; Grace G. Hartley and others to George F. O'Shaunessy	1
187TH ST, 653 West, 16.8x94.11; Charlotte E. Allis to Angelina D. Albertini and another	4,600

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, JOHN J., to Bette Wildenauer, administratrix; 7th St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x97.5, 20 years	$350
[illegible], Mary, to Fritz Buchert; 1,575 2d Av, [illegible]	720
[illegible] ELIZABETH, to Ernst Schae[illegible]; [illegible] Amsterdam Av, 4 years	600
RAUCH, LOUIS, to Joseph T. Jung; 63 Avenue A, 5 years	1,410
TAYLOR, JOHN H., to Mathilde C. Wilmsen; 47 East 3d St, 3 years	900

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, to George Stark; s s of 118th St, 83 ft w of Madison Av, 3 months	$2,300
ALBERTINI, Angelina D., and Ida D. Leonardi to The Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; 653 West 187th St, installments	3,500
AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; n s of 99th St, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year	4,500
BABCOCK, John J., to Helen A. Peck; n s of 122d St, 125 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 years	3,500
BABCOCK, John J., to Henry E. Klugh; n s of 122d St, 125 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year	1,700
BAXTER, Mabel W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17 East 125th St, 3 years	6,000
BELSKY, Wincy, to Bohemian Benevolent and Literary Association; Lots 242 and 243, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year	1,000
BENNETT, Philo S., and Alfred S. Sloan to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,140 5th Av, 2 years	30,000
BRESLAUER, Henry, to Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c.; 148 Norfolk St, 5 years	20,000
BRESLAUER, Henry, to Abraham Newman; 148 Norfolk St, installments	2,000
BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to William T. Hookey; n s of 117th St, 95 ft w of Lenox Av, demand	3,200
CAMPIGLIA, Antonio and Nicolas, to Frederick Boose; s s of 108th St, 164 ft e of 3d Av, re-recorded	6,000
CANTRELL, George, to The Seaman's Bank for Savings; w s of Madison Av, 50.8 ft n of 86th St, 3 years	45,000
CARY, Nellie B., to United States Trust Company; 63 East 78th St, 2 years	12,000
DE GERSDORFF, Carl A., to Jere E. Tracy; n s of 64th St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years	25,000
DORN, Frederic and William, to Charles Schmidt; 124 East 4th St, ¼ part, 1 year	2,500
EDWARDS, James D., to Winthrop A. Chanler and another, executors, &c.; n s of Southern Boulevard, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years	15,000
EDWARDS, James D., to Winthrop A. Chanler and another, executors, &c.; n s of Southern Boulevard, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years	15,000
EDWARDS, James D., to Charles Fyfe; n s of Southern Boulevard, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, ½ year	10,500
EDWARDS, James D., to Henry Raabe, Jr.; n s of Southern Boulevard, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year	3,000
EDWARDS, James D., to Henry Raabe, Jr.; n s of Southern Boulevard, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand	2,750
EGAN, Thomas, to George Ehret; s s of 80th St, 266 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	1,500
FELT, Emily L. and Henry L., to Fannie Falk; 246 West 106th St, 3 years	27,000
FELT, Emily L. and Henry L., to Imogene Hart; s s of 106th St, 129.8 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years	27,000
FELT, Emily L. and Henry L., to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 106th St, 129.8 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year	8,000
FELT, Emily L. and Henry L., to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 106th St, 104.8 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year	8,000
GERHARDS, Julius, to Victor Gerhards; n s of 5th St, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years	4,000
GERHARDS, Julius, to Peter Otten; n s of 5th St, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years	3,000
GOFF, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Clinton Av, 124.6 ft s of 177th St, 3 years	2,000
GUGGOLZ, William, to John F. Steeves; e s of Lafontine Av, 87.9 ft s of Quarry Road, 1 year	670
HORN, Elizabeth G., to Mary A. A. Woodcock; s s of 124th St, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years	20,000
KEHOE, Henry F., to Peter Doelger; 620 2d Av, store lease, demand	12,000
KENNY, Anna M., and others to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; n s of 75th St, 410.11 ft w of Avenue A, installments	8,000
KNAGGS, Robert L., to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, &c.; e s of 7th Av, 60 ft n of 123d St, 3 years	50,000
MAPES, Sarah E., to Alice M. Dexter; n s of De Milt Av, 84.1 ft e of Pell Place, 1 year	1,600
MAUER, Sebastian, to Augusta P. Moritz; 2,942 3d Av, 2 years	2,000
MULLER, Henry, to Sara A. Lawrence and another; n s of 135th St, 331.6 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years	14,000
MULLER, Henry, to Theodore Lee; n s of 135th St, 356.6 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years	14,000
MURPHY, Henrietta, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of proposed Ryer Av, 164.11 ft s of 182d St, 25.1x253 to Anthony Av, installments	4,560
O'NEILL, Francis J., and Mary C. Walsh to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of White and Baxter Sts, 1 year	8,000
O'SHAUGHNESSY, George F., to Augustus T. Gillender, as committee, &c.; s s of 181st St, 74.10 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years	8,000
PETERKIN, Mary A., to Sigmund Cohn; 51 East 124th St, 2 years	2,000
ROBINSON, George, to Catharine G. Robin; s s of 114th St, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	23,000
ROTHSCHILD, David, to Walter F. Kingsland; s w corner of 2d Av and 102d St, 5 years	17,500
ROTHSCHILD, David, to Karl M. Wallach; s w corner of 2d Av and 102d St, ½ year	5,500
SAUER, Frederick W., and others to Nathalie F. Reynal; 91st St and 92d St, old Bloomingdale Road, or Broadway, and Amsterdam Av, 2 years	165,000
SHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Gilbert E. Dorland, executor, &c.; n e s of 4th St, 100 ft s e of Avenue D, 3 years	25,000
STEINMETZ, Samuel, to Euphemia S. Mitchell; s s of 113th St, 250 ft e of Boulevard, demand	10,000
STONER, Augustus, to Provident Savings Life Assurance Society; 519 Madison Av, 1 year	30,000
WIEDERMAN, Rosa, to Joe Silman; s w corner of 7th Av and 147th St, ¼ year, 2 mortgages	2,200
WILSON, Frances A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47 East 80th St, 1 year	15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEST, Annie, to Henry Stiehl, Jr.	2,529
BEST, Annie, to Minnie Leonhardt	4,088
DAVIDSON, Asa R., to William J. Moore	Nom.
FRASER, Alexander W., to William B. Ewing	100
HOEFLER, Charles, to Annie M. Stout, trustee	5,000
HOEFLER, Charles, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another	5,000
KELLEY, Mamie J., to Byrdie M. Spencer	Nom.
KRAUS, Sigmund, to Fannie Mandel	1,500
MITCHELL, Euphemia S., to Charles Frazier & Co.	Nom.
OELSNER, Rudolph, to William J. Bush	400
O'KEEFE, Mary G., to Mary J. Mundorf, trustee	10,000
PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE Society of New York to Washington Trust Company of New York	Nom.
ROSS, James A., to Jennie Orr and another	Nom.
SPENCER, Byrdie M., to Morris Franklin	Nom.
THE BROADWAY BANK OF BROOKLYN to Martha McIntosh	6,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Adelaide A. Hillyer, guardian	12,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ferdinand Forsch	18,000
WHITE, Julia C., to Rachel Levy	Nom.
WILLIAMSON, Sarah A., to Mary A. and Mary E. Tiemann	3,500
WILE, David, to Hattie S. Rosenbaum	1,568
WRIGHT, Benjamin, executor, &c., to Elizabeth A. Maltby	17,000
YOUNG, Thaddeus D., to Thomas J. Jenkins	413

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69; Marinus L. Vanderkloot against the United Loan and Investment Company, owner; Robert L. Darragh's Son & Co., contractors	24,510
BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69; Chicago Architectural Iron Works against the United Loan and Investment Company and Marinus L. Vanderkloot, as sub-contractor	9,700
BROADWAY, s w corner of Liberty St, 100x75; Charles Mayer against Washington Life Insurance Company, owner; Grimmer & Son, contractors	84
BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69; the C. Pardee Works against the United Loan and Investment Company, owner; R. L. Darragh's Son & Co., contractors	4,308
FOURTH AV, 65 to 69; the C. Pardee Works against John E. and Charles B. Sagar, owners; R. L. Darragh's Son & Co., contractors	994
GREAT JONES ST, 7; William E. White against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor	1,100
RIVINGTON ST, 12 to 18, n w corner of Chrystie St; the C. Pardee Works against Darius O. Mills, owner; R. L. Darragh's Son & Co., contractors	1,014
8TH AV, 2,338; Philip Carew against David W. Bishop and another, owners; William J. Kirkpatrick, contractor	8
84TH ST, 126 to 130 West; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Joseph Cerrito, owner and contractor	1,328

Lis Pendens.

BAY AV, s w corner of Main St, 150x100, City Island; J. Friedrich Hoops against Kate Bolger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

BLEECKER ST, 345; Cornelia Van R. Dearth and another, trustees, against Hattie E. Kohner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. P. & J. McL. Nash.

FOX ST, e s, 323.3 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Thomas J. Kelly against Anna H. Johannesen and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 180 feet e of Goerck St, 20x155.6 to 3d St x20.2x158; Houston St, n s; 3d St, s s; Tompkins St, w s, and Mangin St, e s (if opened) the block, with wharfage rights, &c.; Henry Steers and another against James W. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Atwater & Cruikshank.

JEROME AV, n e corner of 177th St, 117.4x110.5x33.2x135.5; William G. McCrea against Minna Duncan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McCrea, Somerville & Taylor.

LOT 397, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Charles Campbell against Charles A. Liljedahl and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Carrington.

PARK AV, s e corner of 81st St, 25.6x100; the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society against William B. Pope and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Comstock.

RIVER AV, e s, 500 feet n e of James St, 51x[illegible]; Ellen F. Shipsey against Emma Shipsey and others, (partition;) attorney, F. Y. S. Oliver.

VANDEWATER ST, s e s, 121.3 feet s e of Frankfort St, 35.5x110x18.9x106.5; William R. Walker and others, trustees, against James Adair and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Hubert St, 75x79.9x irregular; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., against John Kehoe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peabody, Baker & Peabody.

WOOSTER ST, 141 to 145; Josiah S. Lindsay and others against Leopold R. Treu, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

4TH ST, w s, 51.7 ft s of West 12th St, 36.5x56.9; Albert H. Hastorf against George M. Valentine, (attachment;) attorney, L. B. Adams.

35TH ST, 338 East; George M. Gibbons and another against Mary McKittrick, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Patrick.

115TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Augusta M. de Peyster against Cornelius Daly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 212—Frederick W. Smith et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 238—Everett Jolly, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, in error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 227—Henry J. Havnor, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New York, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York.—Dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 197—William Dugald Stewart, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Easton et al., on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 100—The Virginia and Alabama Coal Company et al., appellants, vs. The Central Railroad and Banking Company et al., on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and case remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia. Opinion by Justice White. Justice Peckham and Justice McKenna, not having heard the argument, took no part in the decision of this case.

No. 21—T. H. Rhodes, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Iowa.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting: Justice Gray, Justice Harlan, and Justice Brown.

No. 514—S. W. Vance et al., appellants, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.—Decree affirmed in part and reversed in part, each party to pay one-half of the costs, and cause remanded, with directions to enter a decree setting aside the injunction and dismissing the bill to the extent indicated in the opinion of the court and perpetuating the injunction only in so far as is pointed out, the whole in accordance with the views expressed in the opinion of the court. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting: Justice Shiras, Chief Justice Fuller, and Justice McKenna.

No. 515.—S. W. Vance et al., plaintiffs in error, against W. A. Vandercook Company. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.—Judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 206.—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, against Alexander Reeder. In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Justice White.

No. 99.—Boyden Power Brake Company et al., appellants, against George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., and 116, George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., appellants, against Boyden Power Brake Company et al. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree affirmed. Costs in this court to be paid by Westinghouse et al., and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Justice Gray, Justice Brewer, Justice Shiras, and Justice McKenna.

No. 205.—The United States, plaintiff in error, against Patrick Henry Winston. In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 272—The United States, appellant, vs. John W. Herron, appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 274—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles A. Garter, appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 583—John Anderson, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting, Justice McKenna.

No. 548—The Tolleston Club of Chicago, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Clough.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing on the merits.

No. 622—John M. Mullen, petitioner, vs. Julia E. Hoffman, executrix, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit granted.

No. 626—The Board of County Commissioners of Kiowa County, Kansas, petitioner, vs. Charles D. Rathbone.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

No. 628—The City of Denver, petitioner, vs. The Barber Asphalt Paving Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

No. 641—Lawrence H. Vennock, intervenor, petitioner, vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

No. 643—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, petitioner, vs. H. Bosworth, receiver, et al.; No. 644—The Huntting Elevator Company, petitioner, vs. H. Bosworth, receiver, et al.; No. 645—Jacob Rau, petitioner, vs. C. H. Bosworth, receiver, et al.; No. 647—C. H. Bosworth, receiver, petitioner, vs. the Carr, Ryder & Engler Company.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

No. 649—Mrs. A. E. Fitzhugh and husband, petitioners, vs. Mrs. Fisher Hazzard.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

No. 651—The Canada Sugar Refining Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. the Insurance Company of North America.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

No. 654—William Johnston & Co., petitioner, vs. Halward Johnson.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

No. 580—Charles E. Pape, receiver, petitioner, vs. the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company.—Motion to withdraw the transcript of record from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals filed on the application of said Pape, receiver, for a writ of certiorari, granted so far as to allow said transcript to be refiled as part of the record on any appeal that may be allowed in the case in question in favor of said Pape, receiver, and docketed in this court.

No. 49—C. J. Smythe, Attorney General, et al., appellants, vs. Oliver Ames, et al. No. 50—C. J. Smythe, Attorney General, et al., &c., appellants, vs. George Smith et al.; No. 51—C. J. Smythe, Attorney General, et al., appellants, vs. Henry L. Higginson, et al.—Leave given to file petition for a modification of the decrees herein and to appellees to answer the same within ten days. Notice of the pendency of the petition to be given instanter.

No. 359—Charles W. Nordstrom, appellant, vs. William H. Mayer, Sheriff, &c., et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington.—Order affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Craemer vs. Washington, 168, U. S. 124; Nordstrom vs. Washington, 164, U. S., 705, and cases cited, and see State vs. Nordstrom, 7 Wash. St., 506.

No. 656—The United States, petitioner, vs. E. A. Morrison & Son.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit Court submitted by Solicitor General Richards in support of petition and by Albert Comstock in opposition thereto.

No. 657—The United States, petitioner, vs. H. Wolff & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the petitioner.

No. 495—The Security Trust Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank H. Dodd et al.—Motion to advance submitted by A. B. Browne in behalf of counsel for plaintiff in error.

No. 659—Charles A. Hendrickson, petitioner, vs. Chester B. Bradley.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and for a restraining order submitted by William A. Day for Asa Bird Gardiner in support of same, with leave to Willis Van De Vanter to file brief in opposition within five days.

No. 33—The Central National Bank of Boston et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Aaron R. Stevens et al.—Motion to reform mandate submitted by Edward Winslow Paige for defendants in error and by Charles E. Patterson for plaintiffs in error.

Nos. 259 and 260—The Henderson Bridge Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Henderson.—Argument concluded by William Lindsay for the plaintiffs in error. Leave granted to file supplemental brief in behalf of defendants in error on motion of James W. Clay for defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday, May 23, at 12 o'clock.

Calendars for Tuesday, May 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

119—Tuttle vs. Claflin.
120—Sands vs. Greeley.
117—Westinghouse Co. vs. Gt. Nor. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43 Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

110—Niehaus vs. Detweiler & S. F. Mfg. Co.
111—Schmitz vs. same.
112—Haeuptner vs. same.
140—Solomon vs. Kohn.
150—U. S. vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lientand.
154—Coragio vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
57—Ficcaro vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury term.

1—United States vs. Bloch.
2—United States vs. Helwig.
3—United States vs. 300 packages dynamite.
4—United States vs. Martha Snyder.
5—United States vs. 1 case mfrs' silk and cotton.
6—United States vs. Lacnuts.
7—United States vs. 18 large rugs.
8—United States vs. 1 package diamonds, Van Gelder.
9—United States vs. 1 package diamonds, Lasar.
10—Brodie vs. Speary.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 496, 497, 498, 500, 502, 504, 505, 510.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

69—Empire Dairy Feed Co. vs. Chatham Nat. Bank.
10—Buckley vs. Mayor, &c.
13—Ludeman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
48—Belt vs. Am. Central Insurance Co.
19—Hagenaars vs. Herbst.
54—Disbrow vs. Disbrow.
1—People, &c., vs. Gertlandt.
67—Stokes vs. Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hammerstein.
2—Gushell vs. City of N. Y.
3—Willcox vs. Herrmann.
4—In re Deering.
5—Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Co. vs. Van Schaick.
6—Philadelphia W. Co. vs. Roome.
7—Sheridan vs. N. J. Steel and Iron Co.
8—Fritch vs. Opry.
9—Young Men's Christian Assn. vs. Harris.
10—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Sire.
11—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
12—Knight vs. Charles.
13—Crimmins vs. Trinidad Mastic Roofing Co.
14—Paska vs. Arnot.
15—Sepp vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
16—In re Coates.
17—Levy vs. Ehrlick.
18—In re Kirby.
19—Toplitz vs. Levering.
20—Pulitzer vs. Nat. Life Association.
21—In re Lesher.
22—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
23—Brown vs. Brown.
24—Blessing vs. Osgood.
25—Bowen vs. Bowen.
26—Baldwin vs. Nesmith.
27—In re Ingraham.
28—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
29—In re Ringle.
30—In re Smith.
31—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Simon.
32—Rutherford vs. Asten.
33—Shemel vs. Menlon.
34—In re Smith.
35—McManus vs. Murphy.
36—In re Peekskill Stove Works.
37—Capone vs. Erie R. R. Co.
38—Washington Life Assurance Co. vs. Heyman.
39—Goldstein vs. Guttman.
40—People ex rel. Thileman vs. Coler.
41—People ex rel. Flannagan vs. same.
42—Stone vs. Stone.
43—Winkelman vs. Nafew.
44—Husson vs. Husson.
45—In re Smith.
46—People ex rel. Gildersleeve vs. Coler.
47—People ex rel. Collins vs. same.
48—People ex rel. vs. Lentilhon vs. same.
49—Tracy vs. Dolan.
50—Same vs. Falvey.
51—Same vs. Frey.
52—Same vs. Kircher.
53—Pulitzer vs. Nat. Life Assn.
54—Rose vs. Durant.
55—Cole vs. Pakas.
56—Thorn vs. Lock.
57—Herbert vs. Herbert.
58—Brown vs. Patterson.
59—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
60—Fleming vs. Brown.
61—People, &c., vs. Sherman Bank.
62—Lasberger vs. Ryan.
63—Lyden vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
64—People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gilderleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers.

744—Hopedale Electric Co. vs. Electric Storage Battery Co.
748—Haven vs. Mayor, &c.
755—McMahon vs. York. Preferred causes.
6826—Warner vs. Wallach.
6795—Bridgewater vs. Dempsey.
7002—Sanson vs. Bushnell.
5350—23d St. Ry. Co. vs. Barker.
5351—Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. same.
6949—Dickinson vs. Earle

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6669—Barrowe vs. Corbin.
6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
6529—Kult vs. Nelson.
3324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6043—Schneider vs. Reaske.
6619—Kullo vs. Hinck.
6635—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Chariton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6482—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
4858—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.
5950—Voorhees vs. Bell & B. Soap Co.
5595—Bell & B. Soap Co. vs. Petrolia Mfg. Co.
6429—Burns & Barclay Co. vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
4977—Gilbert vs. Waller.
6645—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland
6740—Coons vs. Chrystie.
6446—Thompson vs. Thompson.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6461—Lilienthal vs. Vedder.
6614—True vs. Briggs.
6670—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell
5719—Solomon vs. Bradley.
6717—Binninger vs. Hero
6225—Beggar Students' Society vs. Loewenthal.
5927—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14238—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
12651—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
12657—Same vs. same.
15983—Crowe vs. House of Good Shepherd.
16016—Clinton Bank vs. Lubetkin.
16065—Hess vs. Speidel.
16087—Murbach vs. Weir.
15559—Vaughan Machine Co. vs. Quintard.
15948—Kemp vs. Calhoun.
15671—Zoll vs. Williams.
15697—Low Chow vs. Joe Hin Kong.
14773—Testera vs. Tamsen.
15879—Baron vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
15913—Meaney Printing Co. vs. Duncan.
15942—Graney vs. Bolger
15944—Lyman vs. Hart.
15996—Washburne vs. P. Henderson & Co.
16000—Olwell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16001—Clancy vs. Mount.
16028—Murray vs. Benson.
16052—Rago vs. Bickelhaupt.
16100—Rosenthal vs. Tamsen.
16111—Hardick vs. City of New York.
14975—Silkman vs. Pease Piano Co.
12833—Quinlan vs. Battershall.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

9276—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
11840—Lehman vs. Buchner.
9028—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10141—Spang vs. Patterson.
10181—Stayton vs. Green.
6139—Cardonner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6918—Sternberger vs. Stein.
10946—Fleishner vs. People.
9708—Hecker vs. Callan
8245—Black vs. Roe.
4183—Casola vs. Vasques.
11732—Davis vs. Wilson.
11767—Serre vs. Boynton
11813—Abrams vs. Valentine.
9954—Ryker vs. Glover.
10133—Johannsen vs. Eastmans Co.
9550—Bradley vs. Robinson.
9030—Farrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10512—O'Brien vs. McMullen.
10542—Widmayer vs. Grand Conservatory of Music.
10570—Gormley vs. Carrody.
10608—Denby vs. Halsted.
10618—Guiterman vs. Cooper.
10623—Cowley vs. Peterson.
10621—Dunne vs. Central Park, &c., R. R. Co. Inquest.
11708—Neals vs. Boyle.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., X., and XI. for trial.

10619—United Press Co. vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8997—Saffe vs. Jackson.
2961—Colvin vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
10470—Eisenberg vs. Allen.
11151—Donald vs. Gardner.
8696—Rogers vs. Mayor, &c.
7984—Nash vs. Quackenbush.
8416—Commercial Pub. Co. vs. Beckwith.
8792—McCormick vs. Mahoney.
8277—McCann vs. Mayor, &c.
10405—Eastern Brewing Co. vs. Romolo.
10416—Goodrich vs. Brosman.
10436—Rhodes vs. Lewson.
10438—Weber vs. Brown.
10459—Harrington vs. Mayor, &c.
10469—Levy vs. Goldenberg.
10511—Brunswick B. C. Co. vs. Hand.
4311—Kahn vs. Union Ry. Co.
5354—Striechner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8967—Mfrs' Nat. Bank vs. Casey.
8381—Steele vs. Eureka Safe & Lock Co.
7155—Igoe vs. Post.
9955—Raupp vs. McLoughlin.
9242—O'Hara vs. Standard Fashion Co.
9286—Solomon vs. Dennerlein.
8264—Weber vs. Manhattan Ry Co.
8018—Leroy vs. Griswold.
9866—Koehler vs. Rupert.
8374—9th Ward Bk. vs. Phoenix Assur. Co.
10968—Dowd vs. Pfisterer.
5173—Kenney vs. Third Av. R. R. Co. Inquests.
10538—Jacob vs. Aldrick.
10439—Niles vs. Cann.
7722—Crow vs. Prague.
10500—Manh. El. Light Co. vs. Savarese.
11199—Florman vs. Markert.
9554—Steele vs. Hamm.
9505—Bacon vs. Cole.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to May 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Margaretha Weber.
2—Albert Werner.
3—Frederick Werner.
4—Caroline L. Morse.
5—Peter De Loughry.
6—Joseph and Francis Leavy.
7—Ethel M. Bowers.
8—Theodore N. Klatte.
9—Ephraim C. Gates.
10—Joseph P. Keenan.
11—Honora Armstrong.
12—Evans Haenlein.
13—Alexander S. Hunter.
14—Patrick Sheehan.
15—Anna J. Moriarty.
16—Jean F. A. Pons.
17—Frank McAduff.
18—Susan R. Bevier.
19—John O. Gare.
20—Henry C. Yale.
21—Shannette Disbecker.
22—Ruby T. Paine.
23—Robert Graecen.
24—Susan P. Delafield.
25—John A. Hoffman.
26—Andrew Corrigan.
27—Doris Kohlman.
28—Charles W. Nash.
29—Mary Moore.
30—Karl Gebhardt.
31—Hannah M. Godwey.
32—George Walter.
33—William Ottmann.
34—George H. Chatterton.
35—Philip E. Thomas.
36—Jacob Huber.
37—John Sickels.
38—Isaac Meyer.
39—John Childs.
40—Thomas Cronin.
41—Edward J. Mahon.
Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M.
Susan M. Marcotte.
August C. Hassey.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

1885—Contested will of Samuel M. Pringle.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4673—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
1120—Eisner vs. Grossman.
577—Reed vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4801—Rosenberg vs. Ansbacher.
4802—Mayer vs. same.
526—Wolff vs. Galligan.
500—Brown vs. Crow.
431—Wieler vs. Tamsen
511—Ansorge vs. Schwartz.
525—Phillips vs. Rochholtz.
3660—Weinberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4401—Neuir vs. Loeschen
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
644—Bueb vs. Gerarty.
931—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
984—Goodman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
987—Clary vs. Tripler.
3294—Helms vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
578—Carroll vs. Toplitz.
536—Whiteside vs. Miller
4757—Sievert vs. Sievert.
622—Solomon vs. Levy.
57—McGhee vs. McNally.
3079—Sandler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2256—Strauss vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
80—St. Clair vs. Leshtaler.
284—Brown vs. Wilson.
61—Housah vs. Knubel.
173—Keane vs. Everard.
476—Carfano vs. Solomon.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3010½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
847—Lewis vs. Donohue.
963—Schrinken vs. Barron S. S. Co.
745—Bell vs. Gordon.
2518—Stewart vs. Bunker.
797—Strom vs. Lipson.
105—Trenkman vs. Schneider.
1102—Savage vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
241—Meyer vs. Dohlman.
2397—Goeltze vs. Elkah.
666—Marks vs. Stiefel.
185—White vs. Kraus.
331—Katz vs. Kruger.
334—Landsberger vs. Friedman.
842—Pioneer Iron Wks. vs. Bouchet.
345—Wagner vs. Wagner.
442—Baldwin vs. Bossow Bros. Mfg. Co.
62—Housah vs. Knubel
59—Keystone Farm M. Co. vs. Carr.
192—Cohen vs. Baer.
191—Goldstone vs. same
807—Gale vs. Hechman.
815—Nat. Parlor Furn. Co. vs. Heine.
236—Putris vs. De Sieghart.
829—Galveston Cotton Mills vs. Walter.
174—Cutajar vs. Cuzze.
176—Heerwagen vs. Payne.
146—Lippman vs. Clancy.
184—Imano vs. Carleton
147—Cohn vs. Freedman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4974—Rueth vs. Bademan.
4755—Holland vs. Goldstein.
4528—Ry. Adv. Co. vs. Sire.
3955—Rawitzer vs. Schreyer.
4931—Bril vs. Foley.
4291—Killough vs. Anderson.
4924—Richard vs. Snyder
4808—Enge vs. Schaeffel.
4466—Hamilton vs. Ledderer.
4854—Urbansky vs. Omsted.
4922—Fraser vs. Alpha Combined Mfg. & H. Co.
4151—Bernstein vs. Hipolsteiner.
4158—Reiss vs. Loensohn
4973—Crouse vs. Trayer.
4984—Carroll vs. Boles.
4812—Moses vs. Avallone
4300—Guerrier vs. Van Taube.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1128.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—John Miller.
2—John Thomas, John Callahan, Louis Marten.
3—Franz Miller.
4—John R. Hester.
5—George Harvey.
6—Gerardo Di Candia.
7—John O'Hara, Patrick J. Hefforan.
8—Henry Murphy.
9—Georgio Petro.
10—John Feddeck.
11—John Gainer.
12—Patrick Gaffney.
13—Thomas Nolan, John Mack, John Flanigan, alias John Banks.
14—John Parker, Michael Barron.
15—Michael Murphy.
16—August Michels.
17—John Martin.
18—Edward J. Mahon.
19—Henry Kiernan.
20—Martin Nagel.
21—Silas Ling.
22—Thomas F. Madden.
23—Michael J. Murphy.
24—Henry W. Kohring.
25—Frederick Klus.
26—Bernard Kiernan.
27—Nicholas Martin.
28—Herman Miller.
29—William Moore.
30—Joseph McGinty.
31—Frank Masterson.
32—Edward McDonald.
33—James McMahon.
34—Samuel Miller.
35—David Morrison.
36—John McCarthy.
37—John McGowan.
38—Thomas McLoughlin.
39—Joseph McMahon.
40—James McElvany.
41—John McDonough.
42—Edward Nigey.
43—Abraham Lustig.
44—William Lupowitz.
45—John Mynch.
46—Thomas J. Kiernan.
47—William Kelly.
48—Edmund Kirschman.
49—Thomas Kelly.
50—Thomas Keogh.
51—Daniel Kiernan.
52—Frank C. Kremer.
53—Daniel Kinsella.
54—Thomas Kelly.
55—John J. Kelly.
56—Charles Kohberg.
57—John H. Joyce.
58—Samuel Josephson.
59—Herbert W. McIntyre.
60—James Farley.
61—Patrick McCarthy.
62—George Shrady.
63—Matthew McHugh.
64—C. Edward Dowling.
65—Michael Gannon.
66—William J. Carner.
Pleadings.
1—John H. Lilly.
2—John C. Henderson.
3—Mitchell Weiss, Max Meirowitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—John Harrigan.
2—Carlo Di Piazzo.
3—John Murphy.
4—Matthew D. O'Connor.
5—Joseph Byrnes.
6—James Byrnes, Leon Galloway.
7—Samuel Tartarsky.
8—Louis Silverstone.
9—Luigi Palmieri.
10—Hugh Hayden.
11—Isaac Bierman.
12—John Reilly.
13—Susie Russell.
14—Nathaniel W. Miller.
15—Charles Inslee.
16—Edward V. Krauss.
17—William Diedrich.
18—Morris Kaplin.
19—Solomon Bermuth, Jonas Gartenlaub.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.

1—Elias Surat.
2—Alexander Feinberg.
3—Manuel Feinberg.
4—Albert H. Conroy.
5—Jacob Silverman.
6—John Dillon.
7—Michael Logan.
8—Abraham Wellinsky, Joseph Wellinsky.
9—Francesco Vicari.
10—Frank Whittaker.
11—Sophie Miller.
12—Mabel Sella.
13—Frederick Seeman.
14—Arthur Ryesdorph.
15—Mamie Fisher.
16—Minnie Simmons.
17—Natalia Stamile.
18—Jacob R. Schleigher.
19—Leo Schweitzer.
20—James Kent.
21—Thomas W. Kilganon.
22—Samuel Feinberg.
23—Annie Stuber.
24—Louis Isaacs.
25—Hugo Brockhagen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.

1—John Norton.
2—John Dolan.
3—Frederick G. Flemming.
4—John Moran, William Carroll.
5—James D. Healey.
6—Charles K. Duschness.
7—Albert F. Jammes.
8—Richard Gatti.
9—Robert T. Murray.
10—John J. Mulry.
11—Robert Meigs.
12—James McNulty.
13—Michael Murray, George M. Leonard, George Lewies, George Williams, Richard Anderson.
14—John Martin.
15—Michael Witkowsky.
16—Robert R. Ullman.
17—Gussie Smith.
18—Elizabeth Harttel.
19—Wm. R. Foster, Jr.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J. Way vs. Johannsen—William A. Hoy. Matter of Reicher—James J. Nealis. Elmer vs. Lenft—Maurice Leyne. Bernard vs. Bernard—Chauncey S. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J. Kempner vs. Potts—Charles D. Burrill.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J. Mead vs. Fisher—Charles N. Harris.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J. Day calendar.

553—Levy vs. Levy.
476—Morrow vs. Hartung.
525—Allin vs. Booraem.
526—Allin vs. Booraem.
460—Annie D. Flynn vs. Mary C. Flynn.
485—Young vs. Atchinson.
546—Fuchs vs. Fuchs.
410—Allison vs. Hudson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J. Day calendar.

4554—Behrens vs. Apfel et al.
3416—Bergen vs. Moore.
3465—Praeger vs. Brooklyn, Q. Co. & S. R. R.
3375—Taylor vs. Roe.
4384—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
5010—Volkommer vs. Nassau R. R.
5170—Enright vs. Am. Belgian Lamp Co.
5070—Kolling vs. Beebe.
4808—Elliott vs. Davidson.
3611—McDermott vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4511—Beardsley vs. Met. Street R. R.
4580, 4581—Connors vs. Nassau R. R.
5048—Sexton vs. Met. Street R. R.
4429—Stuart vs. Christian.
2886—Merrick vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
2212—Raymond vs. Vandall.
4313—Connors vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2733—Cannon vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3224—Kick vs. Nassau R. R.
4024—Hessler vs. Nassau R. R.
5219—Kirschock vs. Blum.
4169—Fleischer vs. Nassau R. R.
4733, 4734—Gluckin vs. Nassau R. R.
3625—Gibbons vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2859—Deagan vs. Nassau R. R.
2771—Johnson vs. Kurtz.
2391—Gorman vs. Gorman.
3187—Wannag vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5265—Dupell vs. Kilmer.
2065—Curran vs. Howard.
5431—Kenny vs. Roosevelt et al.
4340—Shanley vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
2949—Fehrs vs. Brooklyn El. R. R.
5257—Jacobs vs. Uhlman.
4290—Beach, Jr., vs. Nassau R. R.
4460—Rittenhouse vs. Nassau R. R.
4325—Egan, Jr., vs. Nassau R. R.
4608—McCullock vs. Murphy.
3828—McKenna vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3290—O'Connell vs. Nassau R. R.
4507—Rothenberger vs. Uhlman.
2869—Tefft vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3767—Thompson vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4142—Scranson vs. Nassau R. R.
4580—Plaut vs. Krupp.
5221—Nachman vs. Met. St. R. R.
3663—Quinn vs. Coney Isl. & Brook. R. R.
2971—Walker vs. Met. St. R. R.
3218—Gallagher vs. Met. St. R. R.
3423—Ainslee vs. Met. St. R. R.
3637—Smith vs. Ruggles et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J.—Michael Kiley, manslaughter; Michael Kramer, grand larceny; Salvatore Ferrara and Anello Spina, assault; Annie Selig and Mary Mitchell, grand larceny.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Held in Room 7, County Court House.

335—Moeller vs. Rueppel.
417—Walker vs. Smiden.
551—King vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
552—King vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
627—H. Stearns Co. vs. Levy.
626—Westbay vs. Roberge.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of James P. Thompson, John Mandery, Rosanna Gallagher, Francis X. Band, Nicholas A. Koeff, Samuel Lewis, Alexander F. Crichton, Abram Barre, and William H. H. Childs. The accounting of Rachel Smith, (motion.) The real estate of James Rooney. The administration of Lucy C. Prentice.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—31—Accounting of Mary T. Kelly.

HOW GIOVANNI KEEPA DA MUN.

The Tones of a Hand Organ Rang Out in Court and Made Warring Italians Friends.

Two Italians, one of them carrying a barrel organ suspended from his shoulder by a broad leather strap, walked yesterday morning into the First Municipal District Court. This latter one was a man of medium size, with a slight limp in his walk, and he was the plaintiff. It was the case of Giuseppe Angioletto against Giovanni Marco, to recover the money he had paid to Giovanni for making the organ, which Giuseppe claimed had not been done according to specifications.

When the case was called before Justice Lynn, Giuseppe was asked to tell his story.

Giuseppe bowed low to the Court, and said: "Jodge, your Excellencia; I giva dis man fifti scudi—you know, Jodge, scudi wanta say dollar in Italiano. You comprehand?"

Justice Lynn nodded his head to indicate that he understood, and Giuseppe continued: "I tella him I lame man, and no can carry one heavy organ, and aska him me maka organ not more as twenta pound."

"Non e vero—it is not true," interrupted Giovanni, the defendant, excitedly, shaking his forefinger to and fro in front of his face. "He no tella me—"

Here Giovanni was cut short by the Court, who told him that he would be heard later, and motioned Giuseppe to proceed.

"Iss true, per la Madonna," Giuseppe continued, looking defiantly at the defendant. "I pay him da mun for twenta-pounda organ, and he mekka me one twenty-eight pounda. I no can carry 'im; will killa me. Jodge, tella 'im he taka dis organ and giva me da mun."

When Giovanni was called to the stand he swore that nothing had been said about the weight of the organ, and he had made one of the best hand organs in the market.

Justice Lynn did not like to go through a formal judicial proceeding in this case, as it would have cost considerable money, and both men are poor. So he told the German interpreter to place the organ on the table in front of him and to turn the crank.

The interpreter did so, and the tune of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" was tooted out in loud and clear tones.

"Keep right on," said the Court, after the interpreter had given the crank half a dozen twists. The latter went on, and after this tune came that of "My Mother Was a Lady," followed by "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," and "All Coons Look Alike to Me."

The tones of the hand organ produced a lively effect upon the crowd of plaintiffs, defendants, lawyers, and the usual throng of sightseers in court. Some beat time with their feet, others accompanied the music by humming the tunes and moving their heads, while still others whistled the tunes softly. When the répertoire was finished Justice Lynn ordered the interpreter to keep on churning. The interpreter obeyed, remarking as he puffed and panted that an organ grinder honestly earned all the money he made.

Giovanni looked proud as the crowd admired his handiwork. Then, turning to the plaintiff, whose facial expression was becoming milder, he said in a drawling, persuasive voice:

"Joos-e-e-ppe!"

"What you wanta?" was the reply.

"Dis verra fine ohrgan. You no can buy 'im for won hohndred dollar in da fabrica (factory). Better you taka 'im. You can maka tree scudi on 'im to-day."

Giuseppe pondered for a while, and then, addressing Justice Lynn, he said: "Jodge, you 'scusa me. I tinka I taka dis organ now. 'Im gooda wan, and Giovanni can keepa da mon."

That ended the case, and Giuseppe and Giovanni walked out of the court friends. Justice Lynn remarked that the dulcet tunes of the hand organ had done more to settle the case than had his eloquence.

FIRE TRUCK OVERTURNED.

The Driver Hurt and a Horse Had a Leg Broken and Was Shot.

Mrs. Henrietta Grossman, who lives in the rear of her candy store at 309 East Eighty-third Street with her three children, was awakened by crackling timbers early yesterday morning. She found the front part of her store afire and hurried the three children out into the street. Then she sent in an alarm and aroused the inmates of the house, a five-story tenement. None of the tenants had to leave the house. The fire was put out in a little time, with about $200 damage.

In going to the fire Hook and Ladder 13 of Eighty-seventh Street, in charge of Driver William O'Brien, was turning into East Eighty-third Street, when one of the hind wheels struck Engine 44. The big truck was overturned, O'Brien being thrown to the street. His shoulder was dislocated. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. One of the horses had a leg broken, and a policeman shot it.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, May 11, 1898,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,
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Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

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RANGE FINDERS ON GUNS

Their Use Enables Our Men to Send Shells with Almost Perfect Aim.

CLAIM AGAINST GOVERNMENT

The Company Alleges Infringement of Patents and Wants Damages—Two Kinds of Delicate Devices Described.

"The modern motto," said a well-known officer of the navy yesterday, "is 'the victory is on the side of the best gunners.' That seems to be the generally accepted idea, at least."

The remarkable examples of accurate firing recently shown both at Matanzas and at Manila are the result, not only of the skill of the Yankees in handling guns, but also of the means they have at hand of making their aim nearly perfect. Range finders, which are in use on all of the ships of the American Navy, enable the men at the guns to hit the mark nine times out of ten, at any distance less than two miles. At greater distances the range finders are indispensable.

These delicate instruments have been made until recently by the American Range Finder Company of Wall Street, which failed a few days ago. The late President of the company, Mr. Weekes, said to a reporter that, while the profit on each instrument, selling at about $3,500 each, was ample, the bulk of the business was not sufficiently great to warrant the continuance of the manufacture. Notwithstanding the fact that all of the United States vessels were provided with range finders, the demand was not enough to make the business profitable. Some negotiations had been in progress with foreign nations, but the sales were few and far between. Hence the corporation is being wound up.

Mr. Van Nostrand of 36 Wall Street is the receiver. He was the principal stockholder, and a statement made by him yesterday indicates that the manufacture of the instruments will go right on just the same by him as an individual. The range finders are made to order by an electrical company of this city, and the Government is thus enabled to obtain any number needed. But a new trouble has arisen, because the company is at loggerheads with the Navy Department.

Infringement Alleged.

The company is about to file a claim against the Government for infringement of patents. When Admiral W. T. Sampson was at the head of the Bureau of Ordnance a large number of telescopic sights were purchased by the Navy Department from this corporation for use on our warships. The profit to the manufacturers was presumably handsome, but the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance believed that these delicate and most useful instruments could be made in the Washington gun foundry shops at a much less cost. Hence the Government proceeded to turn out large numbers of the telescopic sights, at a saving of many dollars, so it is said.

"The Government deliberately and intentionally stole our patents," said Park Benjamin, counsel of the company, to a reporter yesterday, "and we propose to carry the case to the Court of Claims in order to secure our rights." The Bureau of Ordnance has rejected the claim. In a brief submitted to the Navy Department the company says: "In the present case over 200 telescopic sights have been made by the Bureau of Ordnance, which we claim infringe the above patents. No license of any sort, direct or indirect, has been given by the owner of the Fiske patents for the manufacture or use of these sights by the bureau. By the courtesy of Commodore O'Neill we have been furnished with a drawing which he informed us clearly represents the construction of the sights made by the bureau."

The Device Described.

The patent of Sept. 5, 1893, shows that the device consists of a telescope, or sight tube, supported on standards. A screw presses against an arm depending from the telescope, and to this arm there is connected a spiral spring which acts on the screw, so that when the screw is turned in one direction it tilts the telescope in one way, and when the screw is turned in the other direction, the spring, acting on the arm, tilts the telescope in the other way; thus the telescope may be elevated or depressed as desired. On the screw shaft is supported a disk, or movable index, which is graduated to indicate yards of range corresponding to angular positions of the telescope.

Before this invention telescope sights were not used on board ship, because the recoil of the gun would cause the telescope to strike the marksman in the eye. The continual quick movement of the gun, as the ship rolled and pitched, did not allow of any delay between the instant of sighting and the instant of firing. This was the first telescope sight arranged so that it could be used for directing the fire of a gun without placing the sight on the gun itself.

Admiral Sampson went out of office in the Ordnance Bureau shortly after this controversy began, but his successor holds substantially the same views as to the determination of the Government to continue the manufacture of the instruments despite any and all patents.

With this telescope sight it is claimed by Lieut. Fiske that, at a distance of five thousand yards, a high-power gun can hit a target five feet square. The same company also manufactures the teleseme, the engine room telegraph and the helm telegraph, the latter being regulated from the bridge.

The Artillery Range Finder.

Another and materially different range finder is used on the guns of the fortifications. It is manufactured by the American Artillery Range Finder Company, of which Homer Lee and ex-Mayor W. L. Strong are among the leading stockholders. A few days ago these men spent a week in Washington and returned with a hundred thousand dollars' worth of orders. All of the forts of our seacoasts are provided with these instruments, which cost about $5,000 each. All of our forts have some of the heaviest guns made, and these are manned by expert gunners armed with the most complete range finders.

The principle of these latter range finders is familiar to artillerymen. Two operators are placed at certain distances on either side of the battery and they have constant communication with the gunners by telegraph. Each operator keeps his telescope pointed at the approaching vessel. The angles made by an imaginary line between the two observers and imaginary lines extending from them to the ship are thus constantly recorded. A side and two adjacent angles of a triangle, whose vertex is the vessel, being thus known, it is only necessary to solve the triangle to determine the vessel's distance. The angles are telegraphed simultaneously from the operators to the officers who direct the fire of the guns, and they, in turn, determine the range and instruct the gunners how to aim. Variations in the density of the atmosphere, resistance to the passage of the projectile, the velocity and direction of the wind, all have their effect. The thermometer and barometer are utilized.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Trustees Elected at the Seventieth Annual Meeting.

The seventieth annual meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry Street. In the absence of President James W. Elwell, Enos N. Taft presided. The Secretary, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt, read the annual report.

The society now has 264 loan libraries, containing 10,560 volumes, available to more than 3,000 sailors. The Home on Cherry Street has been in existence fifty-six years, and during that time has accommodated 124,279 boarders. During the year $8,958.99 was received from legacies, $2,128.10 from contributions for loan libraries, and from other sources $15,125.26.

The following Trustees were re-elected: The Rev. E. B. Coe, Enos N. Taft, James W. Elwell, Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Charles K. Wallace, and the Rev. A. G. Vermilye. Jerome E. Morse was elected Trustee for three years, vice Charles H. Trask, resigned, and Frederick T. Sherman for three years, vice W. Irving Coombs, resigned.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. C. J. Jones, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. L. R. Foote, the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Hubbell, and John M. Wood.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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CARETAKER.—By an American woman to take care of bachelor's apartment; best city reference. 160 East 26th St., Donnelly's bell.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires a position for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can well recommend. 309 Lexington Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. L., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl, well recommended, as chambermaid and seamstress. Silversward, 1,256 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would like the country. Box 41, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; assist with waiting; small private family; 4½ years with present employer. 18 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress. Care of Mrs. Thunstrom, 114 East 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; 4 years' city references. 121 West 30th St., two flights up.

COOK, &c.—By a competent Scotchwoman as good family cook and baker; good soups, desserts, and creams; help with washing; city or country; city reference. 315 East 31st St.

COOK.—By girl, good cook, or cook and laundress; no shirts; private family, grown people; city references. 440 West 47th St., Quinn's bell.

COOK.—By good cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference from the last place. 150 East 53d St.; ring the bell twice.

COOK, &c.—By a competent German cook and assistant housekeeper; best city references. 38 West 52d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. 263 West 30th St., two flights up.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place a thoroughly competent cook; personal references; city preferred. 10 West 53d St.

COOK, &c.—By a young American woman as cook and laundress; best reference; city or country. 131 West 19th St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook; good reference. H., Box 307, 1,269 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day cooking, or to do any kind of work; washing and ironing. 309 East 26th St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out cleaning or washing; first-class reference. Mrs. Arthur, 1,001 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter, fitter, trimmer; working at present in one of the largest importing houses in city; would prefer engagements in private families; $2.50 per day. Constance, 1,227 Broadway.

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Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By a refined North German as nursery governess or lady's maid, or any position of trust; four years with present employer. 342 West End Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—As housekeeper and excellent seamstress; willing and obliging; best reference. Present employer's, 317 West 74th St.

Lady's Maids.

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LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; willing to do light chamberwork; understands hair dressing; 11 years' reference from last employer. H., Box 237, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place a thoroughly competent laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; personal references. 10 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; has first-class city reference; no chamber work. 44 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Wants day's work; first-class; fine clothes; or to assist in kitchen and pantry; best reference. 686 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress. Call, 10 to 1, 53 West 37th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady going to Europe wants a place for her laundress; best city reference. 37 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; to do ladies', gents,' and family washing; best reference. Mrs. Burke, 15 Prospect Place.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent, reliable infant's nurse; Protestant; take full charge from birth; family sewing; city or country; personal city references. Call Tuesday, 125 East 50th St., Whitford's bell.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as infant's nurse; is thoroughly competent to take full charge of bottle baby; willing and obliging; personal reference. 24 East 76th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to grown children and assist with sewing or chamberwork; good reference. 252 West 24th St., ring three times.

NURSE.—By a French girl to take care of children; good reference from present employer. Apply, at 10 o'clock, 12 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By a girl to take care of baby or grown children; good reference. B. K., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable, experienced woman as nurse; lived six years with last employer. 1,679 Lexington Av. Mrs. Fogerty.

NURSE.—By a young girl, 17, to mind children and assist with sewing. 326 East 83d St.; ring twice.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as parlormaid and waitress. Present employer's, 58 West 54th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family to take charge of dining room and silver; can take butler's place; wages, $25. Call, at her present employer's, 7 East 43d St.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing house wishes a place for waitress; willing to go to the country. Call, between 1 and 3 P. M., 18 West 36th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS—MAID.—A lady going abroad for the Summer desires positions for her waitress and maid. Call, Wednesday morning, between 9 and 12, Southerland, 145 West 58th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By Catholic American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; city references. H. C., 278 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in the country; last employer can be seen; wages $20. Mrs. Maher, 239 East 88th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; assist with chamberwork; personal references. 106 East 64th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; can be seen at present employer's. 13 East 29th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class references. Waitress, 1,001 3d Av., between 59th and 60th Sts.

Miscellaneous.

A WOMAN with college education, good reader and accustomed to accounts, also thoroughly experienced in the care of a household, desires a position as secretary in a family or institution where careful attention to duties will be appreciated. The highest guarantees will be given. Address C. B., Box 153 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable man; good valet and silver cleaner; excellent city reference. J., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Second man or single handed butler; thoroughly experienced young man; personal references. L. B., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—As butler or first-class second man in private family. J. M. J., Box 350, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; willing and obliging; good, long city reference. D., Box 302, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes to recommend her first-class butler. 5 West 34th St.

BUTLER.—By excellent butler; city references. L., 95 Amsterdam Av.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—A reliable man and wife, no incumbrance, wishes the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; city or country; wife first-class laundress; also good, plain cook; best city reference. Inquire, for one week, Christie, 208 West 67th St.

CARETAKER.—A respectable man and wife would like the care of gentleman's city residence for Summer; no children. For reference refer to 37 West 12th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable, thoroughly experienced, practical Protestant man; city or country; several years' good city references, written and personal; all employers can be seen. T. G., 410 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no family; three places in twenty years; never discharged; best city references. R., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., Broadway and 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; personal reference. Smith, 211 West 76th St.

COACHMAN.—Middle aged; ten years' references from last place; thoroughly understands his business. E. K., 120 East 63d St.

COACHMAN.—First-clas; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman, (35,) with first-class references. Joe Orczy, 340 East 82d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FARMER.—By a practical working gardener and farmer; understands the growing of fruits, flowers, and vegetables under glass and otherwise; understands plant diseases and use of insecticides; 22 years' experience; best of recommendations; married; wife is good butter maker or laundress. W., Box 197 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By a German, single, on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of flowers, lawn, shrubs, and place generally; not horses or cows; wages, $18; best references given. G. M., Box 194 Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—English; 28 years; married; no children; 13 years' experience at first-class places; thorough in all branches; references. Gardener, Floral Park, L. I.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Any lady or gentleman requiring the serivces of a good gardener and florist, English, 45 years, will do well to apply to Florist, Box 7, Hollis, L. I.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a good worker; sober, willing, and reliable; wages, $25; fine reference. J. M., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM, &c.—As groom and footman, 22; sober and competent; city or country. Groom, 446 Park Av., tailor store.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; first-class references. Byrne, 319 East 84th St.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; good reference. Langton, 19 Morton St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful single man; understands care of gentleman's country place; will be found willing and obliging; present employer can be seen. Albert, 16 East 45th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Handy with tools; paint, glaze; milk; gardening; temperate; good reference. K., Box 328, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, aged 20 years, as a generally useful man; country preferred; good reference. Box Country, 1,834 3d Av.

Waiters.

WAITER.—23; private family; good valet; willing to be useful; experienced; city reference. J. Collins, 80 East 115th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, lately landed, desires a situation; ready to do anything, and can furnish references. C. Ahern, 324 Hudson St.

COMPANION or CARETAKER.—By an educated man, excellent masseur, as companion or caretaker of gentleman. Dr. Egbert Guernsey, 180 West 59th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY LIVING IN A RETIRED COUNTRY place, with a large house, though small family, desires a Protestant as assistant in housekeeping, competent, in her absence, to assume responsibility. Address, by letter only, stating experience and references, A. B., Room 72, 20 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS—To handle "Cacti," the best complexion soap in the world; samples free. I. P., Box 200 Times Office.

WANTED—Protestant gardener and wife; no children; must understand care of flowers and live stock. Apply, Tuesday, C. D. Cleveland, 59 Wall St.

WANTED—Immediately, boy who can write well and figure correctly. Call, after 9, Room 1,813, 31 Nassau St.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM P. DIXON, plaintiff, against ESTHER COCHRANE and ELLEN DYSON, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 9th day of March, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Esther Cochrane: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898.—Dated May 3, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my3-1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

BERNHARD, MAX.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all of the creditors and persons having claims against MAX BERNHARD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before July 25th, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Max Bernhard, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Room 403, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, May 6, 1898. JOHN JOSEPHSON, Assignee. MAX D. JOSEPHSON and MAYER C. GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

IRELAND, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JOHN IRELAND, lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said John Ireland for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business at No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3, 1898. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Assignee. ROUNDS & DILLINGHAM, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 98 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my3-1aw6wTu

A well-known gardener of Pemberton, N. J., contracted chronic diarrhoea in the U. S. service during the Civil War, and has suffered from it and from consequent diseases of the stomach and liver ever since. "I went to see several doctors," he writes, "but they did me no good. I have taken all kinds of medicine I have seen advertised, but obtained no relief. I went to Camden one day and saw a store window full of Ripans Tabules. I had seen the medicine advertised so often that I thought I would buy a package. I took them and felt better; they did me so much good that I will keep on taking them. My stomach is all right and I can eat a good meal. They are the best medicine I ever took."

A new style packet containing ten RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—for five cents. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending [illegible] to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (ten tabules) will be sent for five cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EVANS & HECHLER.—The people of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of EVANS & HECHLER, (Phoenix Machine Works,) send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part One, thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Max D. Josephson, as assignee of above-named Evans & Hechler, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the said Court, this 4th day of April, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

[Seal.]

HYMAN & GOLDMAN, Att'ys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6wTu&My17

SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 46 Dey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, its duly appointed Assignee, for the benefit of creditors, having a place for transacting business at No. 1 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated May 9th, 1898. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Assignee. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

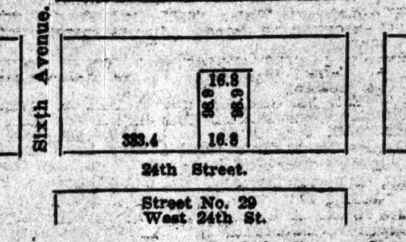
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LUCIE A. BLISS, plaintiff, against KATIE DICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and eighty-three feet four inches eastwardly from the eastwardly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equi-distant between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence eastwardly, parallel with Twenty-fourth Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along said side of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning; together with the easement of a party wall erected on the westerly side of said lot, half the width thereof, being placed on the lot next adjoining on the west, being the same premises conveyed to Margaret Vance by Lucie A. Bliss.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.

JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.

DUNN, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,033.39, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $373.21, with interest from April 28th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,374.79 and interest.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.

JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.
My6-2aw3wF&Tu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARAH LICHTENSTEIN et al., as Executors, &c., plaintiffs, against OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above entitled action on April 27th, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on April 29th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1898, at 12:00 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

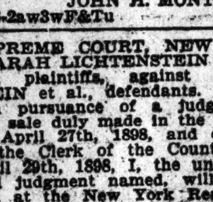
All that plot of land in New York City, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street and the westerly side of Avenue D, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Tenth Street sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence southerly parallel with Avenue D and part of the way through a party wall fifty (50) feet; thence easterly parallel with Tenth Street and part of the way through a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the westerly side of Avenue D, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue D fifty (50) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated April 29th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.

WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Nos. 143 and 145 Avenue D.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property, to satisfy which the said premises are to be sold, is Twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from April 20th, 1898, together with three hundred and thirty-three and 60-100 dollars costs and allowance, with interest from April 29th, 1898, and the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the puchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee is four hundred and sixty-two dollars.—Dated April 30th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.

WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my3-2awT&Th&my24

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. [illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 8th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n8-1aw6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

SHORTILL, MARGARET EMMA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles M. Brennan, Mary E. Kane, Margaret Rogers, Hannah L. Provost, Adelaide B. Hart, Josephine C. Meehan, Caroline G. Fessenden, Michael E. O'Connor, Agnes McCabe, Joseph O'Connor, Margaret A. O'Connor, and Charles O'Connor, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET EMMA SHORTILL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah Jones of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 9th, 1886, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Emma Shortill, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES A. DEERING, Attorney for petitioner, 15 Wall St., New York City. ap19-1aw7wTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon
Teutonic, June 29, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, at 3 P. M., June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MANITOBA	May 14
MINNEWASKA	May 21
MOHAWK	May 28
MOBILE	June 4
MASSACHUSETTS	June 11

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, May 14, Noon
Ethiopia, May 21, Noon
Anchoria, May 28, Noon
Furnessia, June 18, Noon

City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.

Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Touraine....May 14
La Gascogne....May 21
La Navarre.....May 28
La Bourgogne....June 4
La Touraine....June 11
La Gascogne....June 18

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Campania, May 21, 2 PM
Aurania, May 24, 9 AM
Umbria, May 28, 10 AM
Lucania, June 4, 1 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Direct LONDON Service.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Boadicea.........May 14
Alexandra........May 21
Winifreda........May 28
Victoria.........June 11

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

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JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:

Steamers leave San Francisco.

DORIC, via Honolulu	May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	July 7, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA	May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7
EMPRESS OF CHINA	July 11, Sept. 12, Dec. 5

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

AORANGI, June 2. MIOWERA, June 30.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Algonquin, Tues., May 10
Seminole, Fri., May 13
Delaware, Tues., May 17
Algonquin, Fri., May 20

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

Descriptive literature free upon application.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
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Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., May 17, Noon
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM
K. F'drich, June 21, 8 AM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 9 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., June 11, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse...Thursday, May 19, 2 P. M.
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., June 2, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems......May 14, 10 AM
Aller.....May 21, 2 PM
Werra....May 28, 10 AM
Kai. W. II..June 4, 2 PM
Fulda....June 11, 10 AM
Ems......June 18, 2 PM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon
Palatia, May 21, 4 P M
Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM
Patria, June 4, 4 P M

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Noordland.......May 11
Friesland.......May 18
Southwark.......May 25
*Chester........May 28
Westernland.....June 1
Kensington......June 8
*Berlin.........June 11
Noordland.......June 15

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM,
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD,
Sailing Sat., May 14, 10 A. M.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE,
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:35, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROA

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LI

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cl

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily. For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (Cold Spring,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:30 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily, †Except Sunday, ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) *4:55 P. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

RAPID TRANSIT OBSTACLES

Mr. Gould's Letter to Mr. Orr Not Likely to Improve the Situation.

TO BE CONSIDERED THURSDAY

Members of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners Unwilling to Talk in Advance of Their Official Action.

The letter of George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, does not appear to have cleared the situation or to be likely to result in hastening the realization of any plan for the amelioration of the present conditions under which the residents of Manhattan Island travel to and from their places of business. On the contrary, from the interpretation placed upon it by those competent to speak for the Rapid Transit Commission, it is regarded as having been written in a spirit of defiance to that body, and as increasing the difficulty of further negotiations rather than smoothing the way to a satisfactory agreement.

The letter was received by President Orr yesterday morning, and he announced that it would be considered at a meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners on Thursday at 3 P. M. Pending the action to be taken at that meeting, Mr. Orr declined to discuss the statement made by Mr. Gould or to indicate the probable answer of the board to the propositions submitted in lieu of those made to the Manhattan Company. The only point in Mr. Gould's letter which Mr. Orr would discuss was that with reference to the cost of a tunnel road in Amsterdam Avenue as compared with that of an elevated structure in the Boulevard, which the Manhattan Company at one time expressed a desire to build. Mr. Orr said that Mr. Gould ignored the matter of compensation to abutting owners in case of the construction of an elevated road in the Boulevard, and that, taking this into consideration, the original request of the company to build such a road, if granted, would have involved as great an outlay of capital as the underground route through Amsterdam Avenue offered by the board.

Neither Mr. Orr nor anybody else speaking for the Rapid Transit Commission would talk for publication, but it was made evident by remarks uttered privately that the board will not consider for a moment the proposition made by Mr. Gould that his company be permitted to construct a tunnel road in the Boulevard. This suggestion is regarded as in direct hostility to the rapid transit plan of the board, since the granting of underground rights in the Boulevard to a private company would be considered equivalent to the abandonment of that plan.

A composite statement representing the views of the Rapid Transit Commission as expressed yesterday would represent that body as determined to consent to nothing which would interfere with the success of its own plans. Such a statement, while applying some pretty strong adjectives to Mr. Gould's letter, such as "unfair," "untrue," "impertinent," and "mendacious," would conclude about as follows. "This board is a public body, and it will be its duty to give careful consideration to Mr. Gould's letter, in which he replies to our offers of additional franchises and makes certain counter-propositions. The subject will be considered at our next meeting, and Mr. Gould and the public will be informed promptly of our decision."

The only point on which the board is at all likely to modify its previously expressed conclusions as to the conditions upon which additional franchises should be granted to the Manhattan Company is with reference to the percentage of the receipts of the proposed new lines which would be paid to the city. It was said yesterday that while the rentals fixed by the board in its offers to the company are considered fair, after all the facts had been weighed with care, nevertheless the Commissioners were open to conviction upon that question, and would give full weight to the arguments advanced by Mr. Gould in favor of much lower rates.

Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, said that the trouble with Mr. Gould's letter is that it proposed nothing definite.

"If anything is to be done by the Manhattan Railway Company in the direction of extending its lines," he said, "it must be as the result of a bargain with the Rapid Transit Commission. The commission cannot be expected to make a bargain without knowledge of its terms, and it is unable to obtain such knowledge from Mr. Gould's letter.

"Mr. Gould raised certain objections to the definite offers which were submitted by the board, and intimates that he has certain other undefined objections in reserve. The counter-propositions which he submits are not of such a character that by any reply which could be framed by the commission a contract would result. Until propositions of that definite nature are received the commission can do nothing to hasten an agreement."

A. B. Boardman of counsel to the commission said that Mr. Gould's assertion as to the cost of a tunnel road in Amsterdam Avenue as compared with that of a similar road in the Boulevard could not be denied. On account of the width of the Boulevard, he said, a tunnel could be constructed there without the expensive devices that would be necessary in a narrower street to prevent the interruption of traffic while the work was in progress. As to the rentals which the Manhattan Company ought to pay for the franchises offered by the commission, Mr. Boardman said he did not feel competent to speak, as that was not a matter which counsel had considered in detail.

Mr. Boardman agreed with Mr. Shepard in characterizing Mr. Gould's propositions as too indefinite to lead to an immediate agreement. He thought it plain, however, that the commission could not surrender the Boulevard to the Manhattan Company without the abandonment of its own scheme of rapid transit.

Speaking in general terms of the rapid transit problem, Mr. Boardman said that the prejudice which had seemed to exist against underground roads was disappearing. The success of the Boston subway, he thought, had been a large factor in changing public sentiment, and the tunnel in Park Avenue from Thirty-third to Forty-second Street had been a constant object lesson to New Yorkers in proof of the fact that underground travel is rather agreeable than otherwise.

LEGAL NOTES.

PERSONAL INJURIES AS AFFECTING BUSINESS PROFITS.—A judgment on a verdict for $5,000, secured by Simony Blate, in his suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries, claimed to have resulted from the company's negligence, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, because the plaintiff was permitted on the trial, against the objection of the defendant, to state the gross receipts of his business the year prior to the accident, and because the Court instructed the jury that it had the right to award damages for any loss in his business by reason of and flowing from his injuries, and that the loss or depreciation in the receipts to which plaintiff had testified, though not conclusive, was an element which might be considered in determining the amount. "It is aparent," Justice McLaughlin said in his opinion, "that the receipts or profits of a business as extensive as this did not depend entirely upon the personal services of the plaintiff. They depended in no small degree upon the capital invested, the location of the establishment, and the condition of the market, both as to the cost of the raw material and the price to be obtained for the goods manufactured. Future receipts or profits of such a business must of necessity be uncertain and speculative, and so much so that they cannot be used as a basis of awarding damages for a personal injury sustained by the owner. The conclusion of a jury based upon such evidence must be purely speculative; indeed, little or no better than a guess. (58 N. Y., 391, 58 Hun., [illegible]) It would be different in a case where the earnings of a business depended upon the personal efforts of the plaintiff, and where there was no investment of capital, in the sense in which that word is usually and commonly understood."

* * *

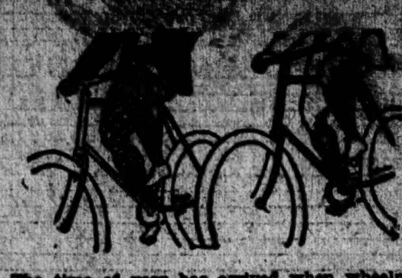
FATAL INJURIES FROM A FALLING BRICK.—Henry Neumeister, while passing along a public sidewalk in this city, was fatally injured by a brick, which either fell or was thrown from one of the upper stories of a building owned by George Eggers, then in the process of erection. The dismissal of a suit brought by Catharine Neumeister, as administratrix, to recover damages from Eggers for the death, has been sustained by the First Appellate Division. It appeared that an independent contractor had entire charge of the construction of the building, and that the intestate was employed therein by Eggers as a watchman, from 5 o'clock in the evening until 7 in the morning. A few minutes before 5, while he was on his way to the building, he received the injury referred to, from which he died the next day. Justice McLaughlin, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, said: "The owner of real estate is not liable for the negligent act of a competent independent contractor whom he has engaged to perform work thereon, unless the work contracted to be done be unlawful, or, in and of itself a natural or inherent cause of danger. * * * If the brick fell by reason of the negligence of any one, it was negligence of the contractor, or his workmen, and not that of the defendant, and its fall was not the result of any act which the contractor had agreed or was authorized by the defendant to do." As to the claim that defendant had failed in his duty to see that there was covering over the sidewalk to protect travelers from injury, or at least to warn them of a possible danger, the Court said the deceased had full knowledge of the situation. "He knew that bricks not only were liable to, but actually had fallen from the building to the sidewalk at or near the very place where he was injured. Indeed, on the day and only a few minutes before he was injured, he warned a traveler of the danger of attempting to pass on the sidewalk at that point."

* * *

LANDLORD'S LIABILITY FOR ROTTEN ROOF PLATFORM.—Marie S. Ruillon, who was a tenant of Richard T. Wilson, sued him in the Supreme Court for damages for injuries resulting from her falling through a weather-worn and rotten slat in a platform on the roof of the building, upon which tenants stood in order to hang out their clothes to dry, after washing them. A judgment dismissing her complaint, on the trial, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, on the ground that the question of defendant's negligence should have been submitted to the jury. The attention of the landlord had been called to the insecure condition of the platform, which was under his sole management and care. The accident happened to plaintiff on the first occasion of her using it. Notice of its condition was given to the landlord about two months before the accident, but the notice did not relate to the particular parts of the platform through which the plaintiff fell, but to another part, which was repaired. The Court held, by Justice Patterson, that when the landlord's attention was called to the condition existing in any part of the platform, it was his duty to inspect it all to ascertain whether repairs were required to any other part. "The liability of the appliance to be out of repair by reason of its exposure to the weather, was as great in one part as in another," Justice Patterson said. "The case differs in no way from that of a stairway in a house. If one step is worn and dangerous, can it be said that the landlord's duty is discharged if he simply inspects and repairs that one step, without looking to the condition of others on the same flight, which presumably have been used in the same way for the same length of time, and for the same purpose?" The Court held that the case differed altogether from one where defects are pointed out in a public street. "This platform was but one appliance, and the accident is attributable to its general defective condition. Where, as here, notice of a defect in a part of an appurtenance arises from a cause which would operate to impair the whole appurtenance, it is sufficient to impose upon the owner the duty of inspection of the whole appurtenance." Justices O'Brien and Ingraham concurred with Justice Patterson, while Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin dissented.

* * *

THE QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE WAS FOR THE JURY.—A reversal has been unanimously ordered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city of the dismissal on the trial, of a suit by George A. Gumby, five years old, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The judgment of dismissal was upon the ground that no negligence on the part of the railroad company was shown in connection with the occurrence, which resulted in grave injuries to the child. It appeared that on May 22 last, George, in company with an older boy, was crossing Sixth Avenue from west to east at Third Street, and while they were standing between the two tracks waiting for a wagon or truck to pass, a car, twenty to forty feet away, was approaching at a rapid rate. The elder boy crossed to the easterly sidewalk in safety. The younger, following him, was overtaken and struck by one of the horses drawing the car. He had almost reached the easterly rail of the track, and was struck by the right-hand horse, sustaining injuries resulting in the loss of his right arm. Justice O'Brien, giving the Court's opinion, said: "If the car was from twenty to forty feet away from the boy, as he was standing between the tracks, with nothing to obstruct the driver's view, and if the driver urged his horses to a rapid rate of speed, regardless of the position of the child, and the possibility of injuring him, the inference of negligence is not to be escaped. The boy was at the crosswalk on the southerly side of Third Street, and according to the testimony the driver of the car was urging his horses to increase their speed at that point, and kept on urging them, apparently without looking to what might be at the crossing in front of him. No question can be raised with reference to casual variance in the versions of different witnesses as to the same occurrence, which are always to be found in cases of this character. The trial Judge had nothing to do with the matter of the credibility of witnesses. On the simple issue of defendant's negligence, it was merely for him to see whether there was any evidence that would support the plaintiff's action; and we think there was enough to carry the case to the jury upon the facts as testified to by all the witnesses for the plaintiff. The question of contributory negligence does not seem to have entered into the decision of the Court below; but upon that subject it may be said that if the question was in the case, it was for the jury also to pass upon that, because it cannot be held as matter of law on this record that there was contributory negligence."



The time of year has arrived when wheelmen are out early and late, appearing to forget everything except their machines.—(New York Sun.)

Yes, they even forget their clothes; forget that when wheeling they should be as well and carefully dressed as when walking; forget that cheap materials and work don't make good bicycle suits any more than good business suits.

Bicycle-golf suits in extra sizes; sizes to fit little boys; and the sort young men like—all of them insured against everything they shouldn't do—suits, separate breeches and separate coats.

Furnishings.

Golf stockings of the patchwork, bed-quilt order are no longer good form—have the legs plain; $1.50 to $4.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Important Sale of
Carpetings.

Axminster & Moquette,
70 cts.
Tapestry Brussels,
—10 wire—
60 cts.
per yard.

An assortment of Oriental Rugs and Straw Matting at cost of importation.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Budgets of the Borough Schools Are Approved for a Total of $11,593,202.38.

THE CENTRAL BODY HELD UP

Corporation Counsel Declares the Employes Are Not Legally in Office Until July 1—Commissioners of Accounts Charge Extravagance in Brooklyn.

Practically the entire budget as presented by the Board of Education, was approved at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The amounts asked for the salaries and expenses of the central body as well as the items for new schools and school sites asked for by the Borough of Brooklyn were held up for further consideration, but the total required to maintain the schools and pay the salaries of other employes of the borough boards was allowed without question.

By some as yet unexplained error in the figures, the Board of Estimate allowed Manhattan $73,752 and Queens $1,500 more than was asked for. These sums, if permission to make the transfer be granted, will go far toward defraying the expenses of the central board.

The amount so far allowed by the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the schools is $11,593,202.38, as against $9,737,428.88 expended last year by the different municipalities now comprising the City of New York. Of the total $1,392.96 was for the nautical school and clerks' salaries, both items that might have been cut out under the ruling against the central body.

The different borough items in the budget were read together on the motion of the Mayor, and the totals were approved by a single resolution. They were:

ALLOWED YESTERDAY.

Manhattan and the Bronx	$5,502,679.44
Brooklyn	2,648,948.10
Queens	615,843.46
Richmond	292,353.40
Total allowed yesterday	$9,059,824.40

PREVIOUSLY ALLOWED.

Manhattan and the Bronx	$1,457,230.79
Brooklyn	965,679.90
Queens	74,581.52
Richmond	34,493.81
Board of Education, Nautical School, &c.	1,392.96
Total previously allowed	$2,533,378.98
Grand total budget as allowed	$11,593,202.38

Corporation Counsel's Ruling.

The holding up of the requisition of the central body of the Board of Education was under a ruling of the Corporation Counsel that the new system for the operation of the schools does not go into effect until July 1. Section 11 of the charter says: * * * "The new system for the administration of the public schools as provided by this act shall go into full effect July 1, 1898;" and Mr. Whalen holds that the section means that it shall not go into effect before that date.

The amount allowed to the schools is about $1,854,381.54 in excess of the money spent last year in the different boroughs. In the following table the amounts expended in Queens and Richmond are approximate only, because last year the schools in those counties were supported by tax levies on the different school districts, and the territorial boundaries have been so altered that the experts of the Board of Education could not obtain exact figures.

According to the computation a comparison shows:

	1897.	1898.
Manhattan and the Bronx	$5,931,239.89	$6,959,910.23
Brooklyn	3,009,097.05	3,614,628.00
Queens	500,783.00	690,424.98
Richmond	296,308.94	326,847.21
Total	$9,737,428.88	$11,591,810.42
		9,737,428.88
Excess for 1898 over 1897		$1,854,381.54

The totals do not include any of the expenses of the Board of Education. An analysis of the figures shows that the per capita cost of education for the ensuing year on the attendance estimated by the different borough Superintendents will be: Manhattan and Bronx, $33.93; Brooklyn, $29.48; Queens, $26.49, and Richmond, $32.57.

Commissioner Kelly's Protest.

When the Board of Estimate announced its decision to cut out of the budget the requisition of the Board of Education, Commissioner Kelly, Chairman of the Finance Committee, explained that the action meant the virtual paralysis of the entire school system. The schools, he said, were short 100 teachers, and more than 6,000 children were without proper instruction because the eligible list of teachers is exhausted. Under the charter the City Superintendent alone has power to license teachers, while under the ruling of the Corporation Counsel the City Superintendent is not legally in office until July 1.

"What can we do?" asked the Mayor. "We cannot go behind the ruling of the Counsel to the city."

"Perhaps if Mr. Whalen looks at the section again," said Mr. Kelly, "he will be able to construe it more liberally. We, who are interested in the schools and the children, believe the employes of the board should be paid."

"I am as much interested in the schools and the children as you are," declared the Mayor, "and I do not agree with you."

"No, Sir; you are not," retorted Mr. Kelly. "I have four children in those schools and four more who will be going to them presently."

The Mayor, who is a bachelor, laughed. "Well," he said, "I haven't any children in the schools, but you know they say 'while there's life there's hope.'"

"As I understand it," said Mr. Guggenheimer, "it is only a matter of keeping the City Superintendent without his salary until July 1. There is nothing to prevent him going ahead with the work of the department."

"Would you recommend that the Superintendent take that course?" asked Mr. Kelly.

"I don't recommend anything," replied the Mayor, "but if I were the Board of Education I would see that the schools were not paralyzed."

When the next item of the business of the day was called for, Commissioner Kelly said he wished to thank the board for their [illegible] treatment of the budget, and he hoped they would hear him again at some future time on behalf of the employes of the Board of Education.

Money for Naval Militia.

In response to a communication from the Department of Charities, $10,000 was appropriated for St. John's Hospital in Long Island City and $5,000 for the Flushing Hospital. A sum of $5,840 was allowed to pay the employes of the Second Battalion of naval militia.

A report was received from the Commissioners of Accounts, who have been examining into the affairs of the County Clerk's and Register's offices in Brooklyn in relation to the block reindexing of the Kings County records. In their report the Commissioners say that the officials who were in charge of the offices when the appropriations were made were John Cotier, Henry C. Saffen, and Jacob Worth, County Clerks; Thomas J. Kenna and Granville W. Harman, Registers, and John M. Rider, Henry N. Meeker, and Henry S. Rasquin, Commissioners of Records. The last three are still in office and are Republicans. Cotier and Kenna are Democrats. According to the report, the County Clerks received from Sept. 28, 1894, to Aug. 27, 1897, the sum of $269,000. The Registers received between July 16, 1894, and Aug. 27, 1897, $462,552.68. The Commissioners of Records expended between June 26, 1896, and June 29, 1897, $48,434.47; making the total amount expended for indexing, reindexing, and recopying mutilated records, $779,987.15.

The Commissioners of Accounts estimate that the work between the periods given above could have been done for the following sums:

July 16, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1895, Register	$31,118.15
Jan. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1898, Register	145,352.10
July 16, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1895, County Clerk	4,667.72
Jan. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1898, County Clerk	21,802.81
Aug. 1, 1896, to Jan. 1, 1898, Commissioner of Records	40,480.08
Total	$243,420.86
Wasteful extravagance	536,566.29

Investigation Ordered.

The Mayor explained that he had ordered the investigation when the Commissioners of Records had asked for $168,935.66 to complete the work of block indexing the Kings County records. He was satisfied that the work should be done, but he could not see where all the money allowed had gone to. In their report the Commissioners of Accounts said the work could be completed for $119,214.77.

"If a resolution is formulated appropriating $125,000 I'll vote for it," said the Mayor.

"How will you keep them within that sum?" asked the Controller.

"I'll guarantee the Commissioners of Accounts will see that the money is properly spent," said the Mayor grimly, and the appropriation was made.

The board referred to the Controller for examination a request for $34,000 from the Rapid Transit Commission for salaries and expenses, and approved an appropriation of $100,000 for corporation advertising in five Brooklyn newspapers—The Eagle, The Citizen, The Times, The Standard Union, and The Freie Presse.

On the strength of an opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the city could legally raise money by issuing revenue bonds to protect itself from damage, it was decided to ask the Municipal Assembly to authorize the issue of special revenue bonds for $200,000 for the Brooklyn side of the new East River Bridge. The Commissioners explained to the board that the large excavation and caissons for the anchorage would be destroyed unless the masonry work could be completed. Contractor Ryan of Ryan & Shanley, who have been working on the Manhattan side of the bridge, was asked if he wished to suggest anything to protect the work done, and he said no; he was ruined already by being unable to get his money, and he has no desire to do any more work on the bridge until better times came to the city.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

DARK BLUE CHEVIOTS AND COACHING TWILLS, 50 CENTS PER YARD.

2,500 yards all-wool Cheviot in medium and dark navy blues, 51 inches wide, regularly $1.00, now 50 cents per yard.

Over 5,000 yards, Imported Coaching Twills, all-wool, twenty choice mixtures of color:
Four Grays, Two Castors,
Three Browns,
Three Cadets,
Two Blues, Three Greens,
Four Illuminated,
50 cts. per yard;
These until now were 75 cts. per yard.

Several hundred lengths, and all the remnants of pretty French Novelties at half former prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING

Recommendations of the City Superintendent as to the Requirements for Teachers' Licenses Approved.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday to consider the report of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation on the recommendation of the City Superintendent as to the minimum requirements for teachers throughout the city. Before beginning on the special business of the day a report was read from the Committee on Nautical School.

The committee reported that owing to the complications with Spain the Navy Department was unable to detail naval officers to the school. With the consent of the Navy Department the committee had appointed Howard Patterson, Navigating Officer of the Second Battalion, naval militia, as Acting Superintendent of the school, and James D. Baird and Isidor L. Ash acting instructors. The appointments were approved by the board.

President Hubbell announced that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had declined to approve the amount asked for the salaries of the employes of the Board of Education and he feared that complications were imminent.

Commissioner Mack moved that the matter be discussed in executive session, and President Swanstrom of the Brooklyn Borough Board promptly objected. "I am utterly opposed to any secret discussion of matters in which the public are properly interested," he said. "If the matter is to be discussed, let us discuss it openly."

Mr. Mack withdrew his motion, saying: "I only asked for an executive session that I might not lay myself open to an action for libel. If I were to say what I think and it could be printed it would probably tell against me."

Commissioner Kelly announced that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had behaved liberally to the schools and courteously to him and suggested that the matter be left in the hands of the Finance Committee. The suggestion was offered in the form of a resolution and adopted.

The report of the committee provided for these licenses:

Elementary Schools—Teacher's License No. 1, or Grade B; Teacher's License No. 2, or Grade A; Head of Department or Assistant to Principal; Principal Supervisor of Special Branch; Teacher of Special Branch.

Evening Schools and Special Schools—Teacher, Principal, teacher of special branch.

High Schools—Substitute teacher, assistant teacher, first assistant teacher, head of a department or Assistant Principal, Principal.

Training Schools for Teachers—Assistant teacher, first assistant teacher or member of Faculty, Principal.

The report was discussed and adopted paragraph by paragraph without alteration until the qualifications demanded for an assistant teacher's license in the high schools was reached. Subdivision C of that section reads: "Eight years' experience in supervision or in teaching, at least two of which must have been spent either in high school or college work or in the last year's work of a city elementary school."

Commissioner Kelly objected to the provision on the ground that it closed the door to promotion to a majority of the New York teachers. He amended the section to read "A candidate of eight years' experience in supervision or in teaching shall have the right to take an examination for a place in the high schools." The amendment was accepted after a long debate.

There was a hot discussion on the requirement for a high school Principal's license. The report read: "A candidate for the position of Principal of a high school shall have the following qualifications: (a) Graduation from a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York; (b) not less than ten years' experience in teaching, at least five years of which shall have been in secondary schools or institutions of higher rank."

Commissioner Dresser led the fight. He objected to the second provision, saying it narrowed the choice of the appointing power to a very small circle, rendering eligible some who were totally unfit for such a place, and shutting out a large number who are pre-eminently qualified.

"It makes eligible," he said, "the graduate of some little college who has taught five years in a district school if he also shall have taught five years in a small country high school, while it renders ineligible a graduate of Cornell or of Harvard or of Yale who may have taken, in addition to his university course, a special training in pedagogy, and who may have had ten years or more of most successful experience as a teacher, a Principal of a Grammar School, or as a Superintendent or Associate Superintendent of a great city, if, forsooth, he has not taught five years in a high school. In fact, it actually does render eligible teachers in our Brooklyn High School who are notoriously unfit for the position and renders ineligible Dr. Maxwell, whom this board has deemed qualified to issue licenses to High School Principals; the Borough Superintendents, Miss Scott and Miss Johnston; the heads of our Training School for Teachers, and almost the entire body of Grammar School Principals.

"Under that provision, if we wish to establish a new high school we must overlook the talent in our teaching force and go outside of our own system and seek a candidate for Principal in Oshkosh, or Kalamazoo, or Seattle, if they have high schools there."

Mr. Dresser spoke of the work done by the four high schools in Brooklyn, of two of which he was among the founders, and said experience had taught him that thoroughly competent Principals for high schools could be found among the grammar school Principals.

Commissioners Tafft and Mack spoke against any change in the requirements. Mr. Mack referred to the fight against a like by-law when the high schools were first established, and went on: "We heard all those arguments early in the year when we went before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. We had Oshkosh and Kalamazoo thrown at us by a number of men newly elected to office, of whom half came from Ireland and the other half from Jerusalem."

"Don't forget Holland," interjected Commissioner Agar.

Mr. Dresser was defeated on a division, and the report was adopted. Previous to the discussion on the report there was a long argument as to the intent of the charter in defining the powers of the City Superintendent. It was decided that he alone had power to confer licenses, and that he need not, unless he desired, accept the recommendations or the certificates of capacity of any of the Borough Superintendents.

THE LINCOLN
Fire Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
45 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Learning that certain parties are making efforts to purchase claims against The Lincoln Fire Insurance Company at a substantial reduction, and having had many inquiries relative to the probable value of claims against the company, information is hereby given that the partial reports made by my accountants indicate that the claims of creditors are likely to be paid in full or nearly so as soon as all the assets have been converted into money and a decree for distribution shall be made by the Court.

ANDREW FREEDMAN,
Receiver.

New York, May 6, 1898.

JOHN M. TOUCEY RESIGNS.

The Veteran General Manager of the New York Central Retires.

John M. Toucey, for many years General Manager of the New York Central Railroad, has resigned from active service, and will be placed on the retired list with the unusual honor of a pension. When Mr. Callaway became President he abolished the office of General Manager and appointed Mr. Toucey to the recreated position of assistant to the President. This change was not agreeable to the veteran General Manager, and his determination to retire from the company's service was practically reached some days ago. Mr. Toucey has not been in very good health for some time, and his family and friends believe that he has earned and should be permitted to enjoy a respite from business cares.

Mr. Toucey, who is seventy years old, was born in Newtown, Conn. He began his career as a railroad man when twenty years old, and has been in the service ever since. His first railroad position was that of station agent on the Naugatuck Railroad. In 1855 he became connected with the Hudson River Railroad, and seven years later he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of that road. From 1867 to 1881 he was Superintendent of the Hudson River Division of the New York Central Railroad; from 1881 to 1890 he was General Superintendent of the entire system, and since 1890 he has held the responsible position of General Manager. Mr. Toucey's rank as a practical railroad man is very high, and he is well known abroad as well as in this country.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLUMBUS PINK DOMINOS.
PRICES ALWAYS........25c. and 50c.

MANHATTAN, B'WAY & 33D ST. Evs. 8:30. Matinée To-morrow.
WAY DOWN EAST.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
Last Week Russell—Fox—De Angelis.
Farewell souvenirs Fri. Eve., May 13.
May 16—Seabrooke, "Isle of Champagne."

KOSTER & BIAL'S MAT. SAT. ADM. 50c.
ADELE RITCHIE IN "AU BAIN."
Clara Thropp, Josie De Witt, and others.

OLYMPIA. ADGIE & 20 Others. MAT. SAT.
Next Thurs. Night—"WAR BUBBLES."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. E. H. SOTHERN. Mat. Sat. LORD CHUMLEY.

Casino! Last 5 Nits Lady Slavey!

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. B'way Theatre Opera Co. —THE HIGHWAYMAN.—

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. Brooklyn vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

An Outline Sketch

of the business of to-day, and a quick synopsis of the great values we are giving, are the best we can give this morning.

100,000 YARDS RIBBON are ready for this morning's business, and a half hundred salespeople will make the yardsticks fly as never before. This lot is not the accumulation of anybody's blunder, but brand new ribbons in fancy checks and stripes, 3 1-2 to 4 inches wide, variously worth up to 35c a yard. But you may pick from three choices, per yard .... **.19, .15 and .10**

3,000 Women's Ribbed Vests, in unbleached white, cardinal, cream, light blue and pink, and in V and square shapes, some sleeveless and others quarter sleeves, silk taped and trimmed—regularly sold at 25c. to 35c. Selling now at .... **.15**

3,500 Women's Ribbed Vests and Drawers, in high necks and short and long sleeves, in colors of white, ecru. The drawers are knee length, and have French yoke bands—all of a superior finish. They are worth 25c., 35c., 45c. and 50c. Take your pick at .... **.25**

63 Women's Cheviot Serge Suits, with Fly Front Jackets, lined throughout with black taffeta; Skirt lined with percaline and bound with velveteen. Regular price $14.98, to-day.. **9.98**

54 Women's Cheviot Serge Suits, with Fly Front Jackets and new shaped Skirts; the full suit lined throughout with good black taffeta. Regular price $20.00, to-day **14.75**

51 Women's Men Tailored Suits, popular Fly Front Walking Coat; new shape Skirt. The suits are mostly lined with black taffeta, and finished with dust ruffle, some with fancy taffeta. Regular $25.00 suits, only fifty-one to go at **15.98**

Men's Suits at $6.75 deserve another day's notice. And to make the closing as good, if not better than Saturday last, we've supplemented the lot by another hundred grand tweed suits. No reason why we shouldn't have a big clothing day to-day. We shall!

And on the **$10.75** tables are piled four and six deep Men's fine English Worsted Suits — in handsome patterns. Regular $15 to $18 sorts.

High clothing times these days.

FURNITURE SALE!

BEFORE the end of May we want to see a substantial increase in the volume of our Furniture business. We've made prices on all lines so as to doubly quicken the pace, and the outlook favors a grand finale to a successful sale. If you need anything in the furniture line now, or likely to want any this Summer, now's your time. Absolutely unmatched values. Come and see!

Large Reed Rockers, high roll back, heavy skirt, new design; value, $5.50; special	**$4.25**
Porch Rockers, high back and arms, reed seat, very roomy; value, $2.85; special	**$2.15**
Parlor Tables, fluted legs, highly polished, with shelf; value $1.75; special	**$1.15**
Dining Chairs, large serpentine box seat, French legs, high-carved back, piano polished, quartered oak; value $3.75; special	**$2.48**
Parlor Desks, polished oak and cherry; special	**$6.35**
Chiffoniers, polished oak, far different from the ordinary sort; carved top, 5 drawers; value $6.00; special	**$4.69**
Dresser of Antique Oak, or mahogany finish, large French plate mirror, serpentine front and ends beautifully carved; value $22.00, special	**$14.89**
White Enamel Iron Bed, large, heavy brass rods and mounts, extended footboard, all sizes; value $11.00; special	**$7.35**

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
BIOGRAPH, BESSIE BONEHILL, CHAS. DICKSON, FRANK LOSEE, RUDINOFF, FALKE & SEMON, SCHRODE BROS., GUYER AND DALY, LOUISE TRUAX, CASINO COMEDY 4, AND OTHERS. ROSE COGHLAN COMING.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3,147-38. EVES., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
OVER 100 PEOPLE IN
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO., 80 Artists. FAUST, Presented in English.
ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. Next week—FRA DIAVOLO.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
WM. H. CRANE, His Honor THE MAYOR.
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Third Crowded Week. THE FIRST VIOLIN

KNICKERBOCKER. EV'GS. 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, BRIDE-ELECT.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. EVGS. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Great Cast—Big Success.
The Tarrytown Widow.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans & Dazzling Parisiennes.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES..Manager
7th Week Mrs. FISKE
The delightful double bill LOVE FINDS THE WAY. A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA
EVENINGS AT 8:15. Saturday MAT. only at 2.

Daly's Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, Wed., Sat., 2.
THE CIRCUS GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy; 180th time. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Jos. Herbert, Herbert Gresham, Irene Perry, Mabelle Gilman. "A Trump Card."—Herald. Evg. of unalloyed enjoyment.—Trib.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30.
Daniel Frohman..........Manager
Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY
in Clyde Fitch's new play
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

EDEN Musee WORLD IN WAX.
HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
Actual Moving Pictures, WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist.
New To-day—COMMODORE DEWEY.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c., Children, 25c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
2d Day, Tuesday, May 10th.
The Fashion and Crotona Highweight Handicap and four other races.
MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S BAND.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, FIFTY [illegible]